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Cities' Ban on Handbills Loses in Supreme Court; NLRB Closed-Shop Ruling

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 22, 1939

High Court Lifts Police Ban on Canvassers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Municipal ordinances prohibiting distribution of handbills or circulars on the streets of Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Wis., and Worcester, Mass., were held unconstitutional today by the United States Supreme Court.

The tribunal also declared invalid an Irvington, N. J., ordinance prohibiting canvassing of homes for the sale of booklets without first obtaining a permit from the police.

Another ruling affirmed the action of Federal District Judge Patrick T. Stone in dismissing indictments against 11 defendants in the Madison, Wis., oil antitrust case six months after they had been convicted by the jury.

The Court refused to permit the American Federation of Labor to intervene in litigation between the National Labor Relations Board and the Waterman Steamship Company of Mobile, Ala.

NLRB Rules Closed Shop Ban Not Unfair

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that the refusal of an employer to grant employees a closed shop while bargaining in good faith was not an unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act.

The Board dismissed charges that the Adams Brothers Sales Book Company, Topeka, Kan., had refused to bargain collectively with the Topeka Typographical Union.

Women Leaders Oppose Regimentation of Aliens

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was listed today among 40 prominent women signers of a letter opposing any registration of noncitizens as "regimentation."

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born announced the letter was addressed to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in response to a report the Federation would favor such registration at its next convention.

Mrs. Roosevelt criticizes Browder: Page 5.

Grange Wants Board to Govern Foreign Trade

PEORIA, Ill.—The National Grange approved today a plan to establish a nonpartisan body to regulate imports and exports "within prescribed limitations," as an alternative to Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policy. [Details: Page 3.]

Germany Ends Martial Law in Prague

PRAGUE (AP)—Martial law in Prague and four other Bohemian districts has ended. Nazi officials contended that "there's complete quiet in Prague, no incidents have been noted, and the Czech population is peacefully pursuing work." Previously there had been a number of summary executions.

Mussolini Ousts Fascist Party Inspectors

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini today carried his recent governmental housecleaning a step further by dropping all Fascist Party inspectors and assuming personally the task of appointing new ones. Ousted officers were those whose duties were to check various Party activities.

War Summary: German Planes Over Britain

In the Air German reconnaissance planes were reported over southeastern England and also over the Shetland Islands, near the British naval base in the north of Scotland, where bombs were dropped. These followed similar flights over northern Scotland and southeastern England Nov. 21. British pursuit planes brought down one warplane in the East Coast raid, while three German planes were reported by the French to have been brought down on the Western front. A civilian British aircraft provided tragic testimony to the efficacy of London's balloon barrage by flying into it inadvertently, and being brought down with the loss of both occupants.

On the Western Front, although Germans reported they had stopped a French advance near the Luxemburg border, the French stated there was nothing important to report.

At Sea a German freighter was scuttled by its crew when intercepted by a British warship off Iceland. An Italian freighter was severely damaged by a mine, making 16 ships to be destroyed by mines in the past five days.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6, 7, and 8.

President's Train Pauses at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—President Roosevelt's special train headed for Warm Springs, Ga., today, on the final leg of a trip from Washington after an operating stop in Atlanta.

Wallace Sets Loan Rate for 1939 Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that the Government would make loans to farmers on surplus 1939-grown corn at the base rate of 57 cents a bushel. [Details: Financial Page.]

Light Snowfall Is Forecast As Storm Delays Sea Traffic

The wintry flutter of huge snowflakes this morning and early afternoon, which reached a depth of one inch by noon, was scheduled to be of short duration on land as weather indications were for "probably snow or rain and not much change in temperature, with a low reading of 32 degrees tonight." Fresh to strong northeast and northerly winds are scheduled to diminish tonight.

At sea, the ocean forecast for Eastport, Maine, to Sandy Hook, N. Y., was for strong northeast winds of gale force, at times backing to the north tonight. Wind and snow sent small craft scurrying to shelter in Boston Harbor today.

The blinding snow interfered with shipping and prevented the movement of vessels due to sail. Eleven vessels were due but only the Finnish freighter Kronoborg, from Cape Town, South Africa, with wool and freight, and the two Eastern Steamships, the Acadia from New York, and the Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, N. S., came in.

The rain and snow on the Massachusetts coast are a part of a disturbance now over Ohio but not reported as increasing in intensity.

The State Department of Public Works, which was called on to sand an icy strip on Route 20 in the Framingham area last night stood by in case of notice of a sudden freeze. George Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works for Boston, said no sand was being used on the streets and would not be used unless the precipitation freezes.

The World At Your Fireside
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Quarter Million Persons Have Seen 'Lost Colony'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C.—Paul Green's historical drama, "The Lost Colony," now playing its third big season at the Watertown Theater here, since its inauguration in connection with the local historical celebration here two years ago, has been witnessed by a quarter million persons from all parts of the country, Canada and several foreign countries.

O'Hare Case Linking Crime To Race Tracks

Civic groups declare investigations in two cities are throwing spotlight on growing evil.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took cognizance of links between Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago race-track operator, and Massachusetts political figures today when he announced he would "look into" the possible removal of Robert Robinson, an attorney, as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Robinson entered the maze of politico-gambling personalities associated with O'Hare when he went to Chicago last week in the capacity of attorney for J. Walter Quinn, Bay State Democratic politician, who is serving 2½ years in jail for attempting to bribe a juror in the Dolan bond case.

In this capacity, Mr. Robinson sought access to a safe deposit box containing $25,000 in cash, which police had uncovered. The box was in the name of "John Walter, care of E. J. O'Hare." Mr. Robinson asserted the "John Walter" was Mr. Quinn and that the box belonged jointly to Quinn and O'Hare.

Had Key to Box

The Boston attorney had with him a key to the box and a power of attorney from Quinn, but was refused access because the City of Boston had already claimed the $25,000, charging that it was being kept by O'Hare for Edmund J. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston, who is in $20,000 default to the City

The gang slaying of O'Hare has had immediate political and social repercussions in two metropolitan cities, Boston and Chicago, but, in the opinion of civic groups, has not yet been plumbed to the bottom.

Inquiry by Chicago police and State's Attorney's investigators of the O'Hare murder in that city Nov. 8 has served so far to throw into vivid spotlight the connection, well known to social investigators throughout the Nation, between so-called legal gambling and various forms of political chicanery and underworld violence.

The Chicago Crime Commission has termed the affair an opportunity for a concerted attack by civic groups upon pari mutuel betting, and the New England Anti-Gambling Association has assailed legal racing as an affiliate of gangster enterprises.

Disclosures

Among significant disclosures resulting from the present seemingly routine investigation of the crime, and leading to civic demands in both cities for more thorough inquiry into ramifications of O'Hare's ventures were these:

That O'Hare, who in Chicago was President of the Sportsman's Park horse-racing plant, was also a real estate partner of Municipal Judge Eugene J. Holland, who while sitting in the Chicago racket

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

President

Karmen-Winger Studios

Miss Essie Chamberlain
Of Oak Park, Ill., President of the National Council of Teachers of English.

Teachers Ask How English Shall Serve

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Teachers of English from all over the United States are pouring into New York today to ask one another how the English classroom can best maintain and support democratic ideals and how in the study of English the individual can best be served. This is the two-fold subject for inquiry and discussion undertaken by the National Council of Teachers of English opening tomorrow its 29th annual convention in a three-day meeting here.

Under the somewhat imposing title "Unifying the English Program for the Individual," teachers in the front line, at work at all levels of education and representing both public and private schools as well as colleges, are pooling their experience as to the relation of the English work and the preservation of American attitudes and traditions. Also, more attention than ever before is given to the teaching of English to pupils of the below-average and above-average levels,—pupils who as adults will probably do unskilled day labor and pupils who are extremely gifted.

Many Sub Topics

This is the first time this national organization has met in New York since 1916, and a large local attendance in addition to delegates from all parts of the United States is expected to run to unusual numbers. A party under the leadership of Oliphant Gibbons, supervisor of English in the Buffalo, N. Y., schools, is on its way by special car. There are other group delegations from Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and neighboring cities, and an appreciable number of delegates from the Pacific coast.

Keynoting the convention with

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Second Byrd Ship Leaves For Antarctic

The Bear slips away from East Boston on the first log of long run to the polar regions.

With a fanfare unequalled in the departure of her sister ship the North Star, the Barkentine Bear, second ship of the U. S. Antarctic Service Expedition under Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, slipped away from East Boston at noon today on the first leg of her long run to New Zealand and the South Pole.

Sirens of harbor craft split the air and as the Bear passed the German tanker, Pauline Friedrick, tied up at East Boston, the skipper of the tanker and a mess boy appeared on deck in the blinding snow and dipped the Nazi flag at the taffrail in salute.

Away sailed a stanch little ship held in as deep affection on the West Coast as "Old Ironsides" is on the Eastern seaboard. Her log since 1874 is proof that no ship of any flag has been so closely and continuously connected with the history of the Far North and none so frequently and successfully identified with expeditions of mercy and relief.

Including 78 Dogs

The Bear got away with a deck load similar to the clutter on the North Star, including 78 sledge dogs which came down from Wonalancet, N. H., yesterday afternoon. Her sails were furled and her sticks made a blurred silhouette against the overcast sky. On the bridge with Lieut. Commander Richard H. Cruzen, "skipper" for the long trip, was the pilot making the run as far as the Cape Cod Canal. The pilot was Capt. Charles M. Lyons, supervising inspector for New England for the U. S Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. Waving farewell from the deck when the Bear sailed were the members of the expedition who will join the North Star contingent at the Pole.

For those who knew her history, the departure of the Bear recalled her heroic career as rescue ship, with the Thetis, in picking up Lieut. A. W. Greely and survivors of his ill-fated expedition at Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island, in 1884, in later rescues through 40 years in Alaskan waters and policing the Bering Sea seal fisheries.

Head for West Base

The Bear is to head for the West base near Little America, the location depending upon the progress of the ice cap since the last Byrd expedition. At that base the first vessel, the North Star, is to unload. If the Bear arrives about that time, Admiral Byrd's office said, she will take over part of the North Star's cargo and see to its disposition, to enable the North Star to swing back to Valparaiso for additional supplies being sent there by commercial freight.

From Valparaiso the vessel will sail south for the East Base. By that time the Bear will be at the East Base where it will be used as the center for exploratory flights by Admiral Byrd in the area and along the shore line he wishes to chart between the West and East bases. The Bear is scheduled to return to the United States next June.

Admiral Byrd is in Washington today, finishing up last minute details of the expedition with Navy and Department of the Interior officials. He will fly to Panama in time to board the North Star.

At the Atlantic Works, 78 sledge dogs and 9 pups were stowed aboard, yelping joyously in the sputtering snow. A lighter from the Army Base transferred what remained of cargo left by the North Star and then, because of weather conditions, it was decided to sail without the $50,000 twin-motored airplane which was to have been flown here this morning from Philadelphia. The plane will be taken aboard at Norfolk, officials said.

The Bear is now equipped with a new Diesel engine. She can no

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Tunnel Under Gold Diggings Pushed to Free Field of Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—The folk of this famous old gold mining field on the flanks of Pike's Peak are looking forward to new prosperity as a result of an ambitious engineering enterprise—the boring of a tunnel 32,000 feet long, 3,300 feet under the field, to drain flooded mines and permit them to be worked again.

Many western mining fields declined, not because the ores ran out, but because inrushing waters became too expensive and difficult to pump out. This was true of Cripple Creek. Studies by A. H. Koschmann, acting for the U. S. Geological Survey and the Colorado Metal Mining Fund, indicate that ore-bearing strata persists far below present workings.

The tunnel, eight by nine feet in cross-section, has been started from the gorge of Cripple Creek eight miles south of this city. It will take between three and four years to build and will cost $2,000,000, with lateral connections to mines. It is entirely owned and financed by the Golden Cycle Corporation of Colorado Springs, which owns or operates mines in the field.

The bore is 1,000 feet below a deep-drainage tunnel, the Roosevelt, begun in 1907, which prolonged the active life of the field for a decade. It is expected to permit mining for 20 to 25 years after its completion. It is now about 2,000 feet into the rock, and is progressing 30 to 40 feet a day.

Because of the loose, brecciated condition of the strata, the tunnel, although connecting directly only with Golden Cycle mines, will dry up the whole ground above—a cubic mile of mineralized area, extending six square miles.

No charge will be made by Golden Cycle for this service. According to W. A. Kyner, editor of the Times-Record and a Golden Cycle director, no precedent exists for such a charge; and anyway, Golden Cycle operates the sole railroad to the field and the sole custom-mill serving it, so that as the field prospers so will Golden Cycle.

Under Colorado water law, the Corporation will own part of the volume of water discharged, and will sell it to farmers for irrigation.

Golden Cycle has closed its three deepest mines to wait the completion of the tunnel. At the Ajax, the pumps were handling 4,000 gallons of water a minute, night and day, 600 feet up to the Roosevelt tunnel. Pumps were pulled here. The new tunnel is named the Carlton, in commemoration of the Carlton brothers, Albert E. and Leslie G., who came to the field from Illinois in the 'nineties and eventually built the Golden Cycle.

Court Ruling Puts Bar On Children in Canneries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The United States Children's Bureau, under authority of the wage-hour law, has initiated a drive to end child labor in the Nation's 3,700 canneries.

First inspections made during the summer and fall seasons revealed 88 of 580 canneries employing children in violation of the Federal Law.

New impetus to the bureau's drive was given last week in a decision handed down by the United States District Court in Delaware, permanently enjoining the Frederick Packing Company, of Frederick, Del., from the employment of children under 16. Federal inspectors found two 15-year-old girls peeling tomatoes in the plant.

The decision confirms the Bureau's jurisdiction in the canning field where regular inspectors of the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division are largely barred.

Employment of children in canneries is especially prevalent in the Ozark Mountain region in Missouri and Arkansas and in the seafood plants of Louisiana, Federal officials say.

Despite the new control over child labor in interstate industry given it in the wage-hour law, the Children's Bureau has not lessened its support for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution which needs approval of eight more states before it becomes part of the Constitution. With only nine state legislatures scheduled to meet, there is little likelihood of success during the coming year, but Bureau officials are hopeful that the Supreme Court decision rendering the Amendment still open for ratification, will aid them in attaining their goal in 1941.

War on Economic Front; Effects on U. S. Studied; Neutrals in Bid for Trade

© Fox; Wide World

Leslie Hore-Belisha
British War Secretary

Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside
Chief of Imperial General Staff

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Great Britain revamped its Army Council today in a shakeup in which only War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, President of the Council, and Sir Victor Warrender retained their posts. Named as new members of the Council were Viscount Cobham, who will serve as Vice-President; Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Gen. Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson, Lieut. Gen. Sir Walter Venning and Sir Percy Grigg.

Argentina's exchange favors British—U. S. ships transferred to Chilean firm.

France today joined with Britain in the plans to retaliate against the German "mine war" by shutting off German exports from the high seas. Germany talked of counter measures as the Allies were preparing a further indictment of Germany which would document the charge that the Reich is using floating mines, violating international agreements.

In Washington, officials withheld comment on the British "seize-German-exports" plan until the extent of United States involvement became clear.

Argentina, impressed by joint British-French purchasing plans, favors the Allies by exchange discrimination.

The United States, opposed to exchange juggling, continues negotiations for an Argentine trade pact.

Chile bids for American toy and other markets shut off in Germany and Central Europe.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee in Washington studies war effects on trade.

Soft coal producers and United Mine Workers formed a strange alliance to oppose Administration's reciprocal trade program.

In New York announcement was made that the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company had transferred charter of seven vessels formerly in European trade to the Chilean Nitrate Corporation and two to the Robin Line for South African service.

How Tight Is Patrol By Allied Sea Police?

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22—The Allied patrol of the high seas is now completely established and strung along the line from Iceland, due south to the Cape Verde Islands, off the African coast.

How sharp the Allied vigil is—with the British and French men-of-war reputedly in constant contact by signal—was illustrated for me Nov. 17 when a British cruiser spotted and "captured" the Swedish liner Drottningholm on which I crossed the Atlantic.

[The detaining of the Drottningholm had not been previously reported. Mr. Elliston's dispatch, moreover was held up by censor but has been re-transmitted from a neutral point.]

Far to the North

Our ship was contacted as far north as the stretch of water between Iceland and the group of Danish Islands known as the Faeroes. The warship "deviated" our vessel south to the Port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands where we languished in anchor awaiting examination and release by the contraband authorities.

The seized Drottningholm carries a fourth of its normal complement of passengers but a great deal of cargo asserted to be earmarked for Swedish use.

The Swedes normally make time on the New York-Gothenburg run by cutting through the Pentland Firth between the Orkneys and the Scottish mainland. On this trip our route took us way north—past the southern tip of Greenland and still north—till the shivering passengers began to feel like Arctic explorers. Radio communication was shut off while we were thus playing hide and seek with the British blockaders.

Effort to Save Time

The object of "running the blockade," if it can be so called, was of course merely to save time and therefore money. It was considered more economical to go far out of the usual ship lane than to risk being laid up for days in the Orkneys. And it's a wait sometimes of many days. A month ago a sister ship of the Drottningholm, the Kungsholm, was kept here seven days and it is possible that we might be detained equally as long.

Exactly eight days out of New York, after a bleak crossing, we ran up against the Allied patrol. Off our port bow we sighted the British policeman of the seas as we were pitching heavily in a head sea. The man-of-war peremptorily flashed us to slow down, and the Drottningholm complied with alacrity meantime keeping up a sig-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

N. E. Thanksgiving to Hold A 'Dress Rehearsal' Nov. 23

New England, looking forward to traditional observance next week of the Thanksgiving holiday which originated here, was today paraphrasing a familiar doggerel:

Thirty days hath September
What will happen to November,
With two turkeys in a row
Due to Franklin Delano . . .?

Which means that, though mighty Caesar trifled with the calendar and the President has given us an additional holiday, Thanksgiving is Thanksgiving in New England, which is going to be celebrated as usual on the last Thursday in November.

Nevertheless, since New England cannot live to itself alone, there are certain concessions necessary tomorrow while 23 other states observe an earlier holiday.

Boston, by and large, will be at work tomorrow in normal fashion, and so, generally speaking, will be the rest of New England. But the Boston Stock Exchange, the Federal Courts and certain local businesses, affected by the holiday outside, will shut up shop.

Next week, of course, when New England celebrates, these agencies will partially suspend operations and keep only skeleton forces to maintain business.

There may be a fair amount of confusion, too, among family groups, whose members are separated or who are at school and thus caught between the two holidays. Certain fortunate Federal employees, such as the WPA, will get both holidays.

Here is how the manner of local observances stands for Boston tomorrow, with a somewhat similar situation in other sections of New England:

Schools—All grade and secondary schools in session as usual.
Colleges—All classes in session, with Harvard making its only concession tomorrow by serving a turkey dinner in all the houses.
Stock Exchange—Closed, as will be the New York Exchange.
Post Office—Full service at all branches.
Federal Courts—Closed.
Custom House—Closed.
State and Municipal Courts—Open.
Railroads — All commuter and through services operating as usual.
State Government Offices—Open.
City Departments—Open.
Banks—All institutions, including Federal Reserve, National, and State banks, open
Boston retail stores—Open.
Business in general—Open, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, except those affected by holiday outside.
Sports — Only regularly scheduled high school games played tomorrow.

French Retaliate

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—France has decided to take measures similar to those of Britain to cut off German exports in retaliation for the German campaign on the seas, it was announced officially today.

It was stated that close co-operation between the two Allies in this field was planned.

Sailings Dropped

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22 (AP)—Netherlands ship owners, on advice of their Government, today canceled all sailings from Holland's ports.

No explanation was given, but the step followed announcement by the British that German export cargoes on neutral vessels were subject to seizure on the high seas.

The ship owners met to consider the current hazards to shipping, including the danger from mines.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam left Rotterdam early Nov. 22 for New York before the ban was enforced. Doubt was expressed that the Statendam would return from the United States until the situation is clarified.

Ten million tons of German exports were transshipped from Rotterdam and Amsterdam in the first nine months of 1939.

Counter Action?

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Great Britain's announced plan to seize all marine cargoes originating in Germany is certain to call forth German counter measures, authorized sources said today. They declined, however, to disclose the form these might take.

Germany meanwhile, it was said, awaits with interest the reaction of neutral countries to the new British program.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons, in which he announced intensification of the British blockade, was regarded by authorized sources as "a clumsy attempt to give the cloak of morality to a new form of piracy whereby neutral shipping will be endangered and vital neutral interests hit."

Belgium Hit

ANTWERP, Belgium, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Belgian Government, a Foreign Office spokesman said today, takes a serious view of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's announcement that neutral ships will be halted and searched for German exports.

Stopping of neutral ships would raise Belgian shipping rates and living costs and reduce Antwerp traffic, this official said.

Shippers, expressing concern over the announcement, said that about one-third of Belgium's shipping trade is in German goods.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Belgium, has been instructed to return to Washington for consultation regarding the Belgian-American trade agreement.

Negotiations for a revision of the agreement are under way.

McNutt Sees Peace As Big 1940 Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Paul V. McNutt, Indiana's favorite son for the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination, today was on the train for Thanksgiving with his parents and daughter, Louise, at Martinsville, Ind., after giving another brisk push here to his roundup of delegates here yesterday.

Seated comfortably in his Hotel Lexington suite, the Federal Security Administrator took pause for a glance at the New York status quo of his candidacy after wide traveling and stumping on subjects of impressive bearing on the 1940 build-up.

Empire State support at the party convention next year looked good to him, he admitted, but he insisted that neither he nor his campaign managers were carrying the drive for delegates into "favorite son" areas and that if Postmaster General James A. Farley, National and New York Democratic Chairman, wanted the New York delegation he would not contest the ambition.

It Depends on Roosevelt

Once again, Mr. McNutt stressed that if President Roosevelt were a candidate for a third term, he was "out of the picture."

"There is no doubt that if the President decides to run, he will be the nominee," he specified. "You can accept that as a political fact."

The incubus of Party doubt as to Mr. Roosevelt's intentions toward the nomination for himself appeared to sit lightly on the Hoosier State aspirant as he smilingly attested to the presence of "a good deal of third term sentiment for the President around the country."

Issue for 1940

With equal insouciance, Mr. McNutt surveyed the question of 1940 issues, fencing the query on the basis that domestic matters which now loomed might well have adjusted themselves by the time the 1940 campaign begins. He did not minimize their bearing on the contest, but he was emphatic in forecasting the chief thing at stake as "keeping the country out of war," from the point of view that it could be done. Republican Party efforts to organize as the "party of peace" was a good enough idea, he replied to another query, save that he believed it would have its hands full "keeping peace in its own ranks."

The Federal Commissioner had a skillful parry for any question put to him, responding to the one about Vice-President Garner's plan in the Democratic jockeying for place that the Texan had been in the public eye for a long time, but that Mr. McNutt was "not the person to go about estimating the strength of others."

To the quoted report that Mr. Farley continues to look on the McNutt candidacy with disfavor, the Indiana man replied blandly that there never had been a cross word between them: that he liked Mr. Farley and hoped Mr. Farley liked him, but that he knew just one approach to the nomination for himself and that was "to do the best job I can in the job I'm in."

Relief Crisis In Cleveland Goes to State

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—This City of a million, in the midst of another relief crisis, anxiously awaited a State ruling Nov. 22 that may alleviate the current fund shortage.

Thomas J. Herbert, State Attorney General, will decide whether the surplus collections of utility excise taxes in the State Treasury can be used for relief. Pending the decision, which might release $360,000 for relief in Cuyahoga County, City officials halted distribution of food orders to 2,400 of the relief clients.

Fred W. Ramsey, Welfare Director, said all those dependent on City relief would be without regular allowances by the end of next week unless cash was forthcoming.

A threatened all-night sitdown strike of relief clients at a South Side district station failed to materialize.

Schools Closed

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—November 22 was the last day of school until Jan. 2 for 45,000 Toledo children.

Financially embarrassed, the school Board dismissed classes for six weeks to save expenses, including $400,000 in 1,300 teachers' salaries.

Voters' rejection of an operating levy led to the Board's decision.

Recreational and church groups were arranging activities designed to keep youngsters out of mischief.

Despite critical financial conditions in other localities, Ohio is not threatened with any widespread closing of schools, E. J. Dietrich, State Director of Education, said. "Rural schools in Madison Township, Ashtabula County, also have closed to Jan. 10. The Cleveland Board of Education will decide Nov. 24 whether to close to avoid a defict of more than $1,000,000." Explaining the schools' difficulties, Dr Dietrich said boards of education should learn to live within their income.

The Toledo Council of Social Agencies reported 5,193 employable persons and their dependents were suffering there from lack of food, fuel, and clothing.

Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland told a labor delegation it should demand a special session.

Gov. John W. Bricker has expressed belief cities could find revenues without a special session, and indicated he doubted rural legislators would be willing to appropriate new relief funds for cities this year.

Thanksgiving in Grant's Time On Nov. 18 Feted Peaceably

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The last time a President—and he was Republican—broke the Lincoln tradition of having Thanksgiving on November's last Thursday, no calendar manufacturers complained, no football schedules were upset, no Christmas business boom was anticipated.

President Grant just said that, whereas the country had been prosperous and free of pestilence and peaceful, he would "recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed" as a day of Thanksgiving in 1869.

Although President Grant waited until Oct. 8 to make his proclamation, in contrast to President Roosevelt's August announcement, no one "beefed." The proclamation got only one sentence in small type under the "domestic intelligence" heading in Harper's Weekly.

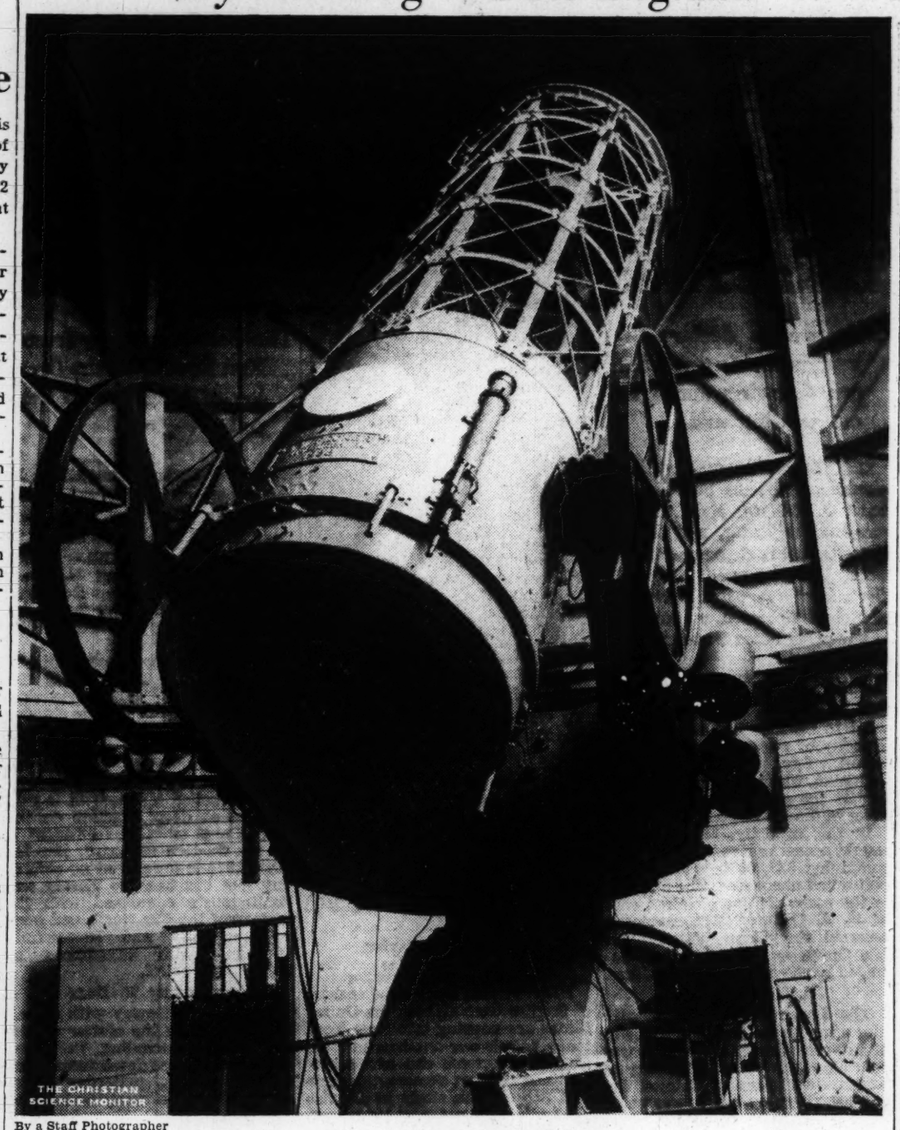
From 1621, the date of the first Thanksgiving, until Grant's time, the holiday had been celebrated in eight of the 12 months.

Political affiliations apparently had nothing to do with the decisions on Thanksgiving celebrations in the 48 states this year—or did they?

Five Republican Governors decided to observe President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving in their states, but 12 held to the old date. Seventeen Democrats chose the new date, 11 the old. Nearly all the Governors said they would proclaim Nov. 21 instead of Nov. 28 next year, when difficulties in advancing the date could be eliminated.

Democratic Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi chose Nov. 23 this year, but state law made the last Thursday a legal holiday also. Republican Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado followed the majority of his party in proclaiming Nov. 30, but state law required also that the President's day be observed.

Sky-Watching in New England



By a Staff Photographer

Wyeth 61-Inch Reflector

Mounted at Oak Ridge, Harvard, Mass., part of astronomical equipment of Harvard University. A twin (60-inch) of this telescope is in the service of Harvard at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. Refractors add to Harvard outfit and help photographic study.

Skies Swept by Harvard's Mirror and Lenses

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pathway to the Stars
Ninth of 12 Articles

HARVARD, Mass.—Anyone who visits Harvard's astronomical buildings at Oak Ridge, inspecting the cameras, telescopes, seismological pit, comfortable dwellings for resident astronomers, and finally the 61-inch reflector type telescope, is certainly due for a surprise if he thinks this is all there is to astronomy at Harvard.

For in South Africa, Harvard has erected a twin of the largest instrument it possesses in the northern hemisphere. On Harvard Kopje, a sizeable plateau not far from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Prof. J. S. Paraskevopoulos and six other staff members have undertaken to duplicate in the southern sky, the program Oak Ridge covers in the northern. In addition to the great reflector, there are four refractors, the largest being a 24-inch, and three fine astronomical cameras equipped with lenses so well figured that they are responsible for some of the finest wide-angle pictures ever made. Such difficult subjects as the Milky Way and large super-galaxies are tackled every day with excellent results.

While these constitute Harvard's most valuable Pathway to the Stars, Observatory Headquarters have long been established in still another locality, on Observatory Hill, Cambridge, Mass. There are located the offices for the staff, a well-stocked astronomical library, astronomical museum, large lecture hall and a collection of stellar photographs. In addition, there are the thousands of spectra taken with extra special telescopes, which form the foundation of the Henry Draper Catalogue and its Extension.

Also "on the hill" is Harvard's 15-inch refractor, once the largest telescope in the world. That was back in the 1840's, when astronomy was young. Nevertheless, it was a distinction for Boston and vicinity. Today, neither that instrument nor the near-by 12-inch polar telescope are used for serious astronomical work, but both are highly valuable on nights when the Observatory entertains visitors at public lectures and demonstrations.

A 15-inch telescope wouldn't attract much attention today, but when it was built, Harvard was the Mecca for astronomers from everywhere. Prof. William C. Bond was director then, and had been responsible for moving the observatory from Harvard Yard to the "outskirts of Cambridge."

Building construction soon caught up with the pioneers of astronomy, however, and the poor visibility on Observatory Hill, caused by too much light from the city and too much dust and smoke, bothered observers for years, and finally brought about the exit of most observational activities. For a time, Harvard had its southern station in Peru, but a change to South Africa, where conditions are better, came in 1927.

No small activity is the part that Harvard Observatory has played since 1883 as a clearing house for astronomical news. To inform American astronomers concerning discoveries made in Europe that require immediate attention, and to notify Europe of important discoveries by American astronomers, is a work that makes Harvard a veritable "International Bank of Astronomical Knowledge." Cable, telegraph, telephone and mail are the vehicles used for dissemination of such information.

Astronomy is a popular subject among graduates and undergraduates at Harvard, which necessitates devoting separate classrooms, laboratories and a small observatory and telescope to the teaching staff. These activities center around buildings adjacent to the Law School, not far from Harvard Yard.

Like Mt. Wilson and Lick, Harvard realizes the value of a public sympathetic to astronomy and capable of understanding its problems. That's why so much time and effort is spent in the sponsoring of lectures, clubs, and the gathering of routine astronomical information by amateurs. The Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston have their headquarters and a highly efficient laboratory in the basement of one building. The only requirements for admittance to this group of enthusiastic "opticians" is an interest in astronomy and the desire to make a personal telescope.

Then there's the Bond Club, which meets monthly, gives a series of lectures each year, publishes "The Telescope," and consists of University faculty members, graduate students, and a generous sprinkling of Cambridge and Boston citizens interested in the Observatory's program.

Curator of Harvard's photographic collection is Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, holder of the popular title, "Census Taker of the Sky." She has catalogued some 300,000 stars, more than 225,000 of which are included in her Henry Draper Catalogue, a work for which she received the medal of the National Academy of Sciences in 1931. The first woman to receive that honor, she has also completed a bibliography of variable stars comprising some 90,000 references, has discovered about 300 variable stars, five novae or new stars and one spectroscopic binary. Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, a Harvard astronomer who studied at Cambridge University, England, under Sir Arthur Eddington, once remarked:

"When Dr. Cannon gives you information, you don't have to look up references and examine sources. She knows what she is talking about. It would be impossible to do any work in astronomy today without quoting her."

The Observatory's photographic collection is probably its proudest possession. Systematically filed away in tier after tier of pamphlet-type boxes, the photographs are housed in a three-story fireproof vault, filling row after row of steel "book-cases." Near the windows are convenient desks where astronomers using the collection may examine and work over whatever section of the sky they are most interested in. Harvard's patrol cameras, at work for more than 50 years have captured every star in the sky on photographic plates, down to the 16th magniture.

Harvard's photographs are traceable back to 1849, when George Bond, aided by Whipple and Black, Boston photographers, captured an image of the moon which was far superior to earlier photographs made by Dr. Henry Draper, one of the first to practice "Daguerreotypography" in America. So excellent was one of these moon pictures taken Dec. 18, 1849, through the "world-famous 15-inch refractor," that it was exhibited in 1851 at London's "Great Exposition."

Directing activities at Harvard today is Dr. Harlow Shapley, whose own particular studies range through all astronomy. Probably he is best known, however, for his measurements of astronomical distances, and for work with distant galaxies and super-galaxies.

British War-Aid Issues Suited to Low Incomes

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 22—The Government's issue of two new saving securities and the redoubled attention being given to find the best and safest method to meet Britain's colossal war expenditure indicate the determination here to face the manifold and far-reaching problems demanding solution if the nation's existing financial structure is to weather coming storms undamaged.

The first of the two securities put on sale today is a fresh series of national savings certificates so familiar during and after the World War. The second class is of seven-year defense bonds in denominations of £5 at 3 per cent. The certificates are issued at the old price of 15s. and the maximum number holdable by one person is 500, while the maximum in bonds ollowed to any individual is £1,000.

This new Government action is not the beginning of the big loan program. That is yet to come and the date when a major issue will be placed on the open market is still unknown. The two new issues of securities are specially designed to appeal to the "small man" of modest means.

World War Plan Reversed

The process used in the World War has thus been reversed, for then it was the large investor who was first tapped, and only in the second and later loans did the Government come down to the small man. The war savings certificates as first called (later national savings certificates) were one of the thrift discoveries of the World War, appearing early in 1916 and making a strong appeal particularly to the middle-class investor who welcomed them because they were tax free.

It has been estimated that the amount of small savings which can be tapped this way is about £200,000,000, which is a mere morsel of the sum to be supplied, since Britain is spending £1,000,000 weekly in this war. But the Government's action is significant as an attempt to obtain funds voluntarily from a section of the people who are responsible for a large percentage of the national consumption.

The great problem which is being faced in Britain today is whether this colossal expenditure can be met through voluntary measures. It is as yet too early to answer this problem but there is a growing conviction in many influential quarters that inflation will ultimately be avoided or that hardships will be more justly distributed only if some form of compulsory saving similar to that outlined by Mr. John Maynard Keynes and Britain's leading economists is adopted.

Seek to Avoid Inflation

The Keynes plan would provide for compulsory savings of 10 per cent of income. This is opposed as inopportune as well as impracticable both by those who maintain that English voluntarism will again pull through and by a certain section of Labor which declares, in the words of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor spokesman, that the scheme "is nearly as good as a 10 per cent fall in real wages."

Though sharp differences of opinion exist today regarding wartime financing, there is general agreement that the lessons of the World War must be applied, particularly that much more is necessary to be done to check the tide of inflation while there is still time.

In the years from 1914 to 1928, according to expert opinion in this country, no very decisive efforts were made to escape inflation. Today, financial experts are more clearly aware of Britain's position and mean to face the situation with appropriate action.

Comparison between the World War and present conditions naturally arises immediately. This can be misleading because of the scale upon which this war is being fought, its very nature so different from the last, as well as the fact that Britain is not financially in the position it was in 1914. Today Britain has a much bigger national debt, in fact, only a small part of the last war debt has been actually repaid, though various conversions since 1932 have reduced annual charges by about one third.

On the other hand, there are three ways in which borrowing should be more successful in this war than the last.

First, better terms of issue can be arranged. The first of the series of big loans in the last war was issued in November, 1914, for £350,000,000 at 3¾ per cent and each succeeding loan offered better conditions to lenders.

Monetary Control Revised

In the second place, the savings certificate organization is already established and working efficiently.

Third, and most important, monetary control by the Bank of England and the Treasury has been revolutionized — especially since abandonment of the gold standard and the big war-loan conversion of 1932 when better methods for controlling the supply of credit and the interest rate were introduced.

In addition the emergency powers introduced at the beginning of this war have given the Government control of foreign exchange and the capital market. All this means that the Government should be able to finance borrowing on much better terms than from 1914 to 1918.

When Mr. David Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer issued the first war loan of the last war 25 years ago last Friday, it started borrowings which raised the national debt from £650,000,000 to nearly £8,000,000,000 and has left an annual charge on the budget of about £300,000,000, representing nearly 8 per cent of the national income. It is impossible to estimate what will be Britain's indebtedness when this struggle ends, but it will obviously be such that it will hardly be possible to say that Britain will "make out this war."

In various ways about £7,000,000,000 was raised voluntarily between 1914 and 1919, but that is no criterion as to what will be required if the present war lasts a few years.

100,000 Fight Bossism In Kansas City Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The denying Nov. 21 of a parole to Tom Pendergast, former boss of the Kansas City Democratic machine, gives emphasis to the filing of petitions bearing more than 100,000 names, demanding what would amount to a recall of City officials. This action is seen as a direct blow at the domination of the Pendergast machine.

Petitions call for an amendment to the City Charter, reducing terms of elective City officials to two years. The incumbents thus would be replaced next April. Since the petitions bear more than twice the 39,000 names required, the City Council undoubtedly will call an election not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days after the filing date, November 16, or between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15.

The amendment plan of attack was necessitated by tactics of the machine which prevented a direct recall election as provided in the Charter. Under that law, the City Clerk handles recall petitions. It is charged he handicapped recall workers and rejected petitions. Now the City Clerk, Charles W. Regan, and an assistant are under indictment on charges of oppression in office and an appeal from his ruling on the petitions is in the hands of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Series of Incidents

A series of incidents, including resignation of three Councilmen and the passing of the only Republican member of the Council, has empowered the Pendergast organization to appoint four new Councilmen who, under the Charter, are not subject to recall for six months. Of the other five, one is elected by the First District where it is believed the machine still could win an election. Thus the organization would emerge from a direct recall still in control of the Council, with five of the nine members.

Recall forces have made the issue of the amendment campaign clear by limiting it to one proposition, ouster of the present City officials. The city-manager form of government has not been attacked in the reform movement.

Groups in the Pendergast organization, however, are blaming the City Charter for the fraud and dereliction in office being uncovered. Representative Joseph B. Shannon has demanded a complete revision of the Charter. He has called for a return to a straight political basis, to replace the civil service provision of the Charter.

There is little of the political, however, in the make-up of the recall movement. Started by an organization called the Charter Party, the program has been joined by seven groups, including the Republican Party and two groups of Democratic leaders who resent the misuse of their party label by the Pendergast machine. The latest accession is the Forward Kansas City Committee. This group of businessmen was organized after the resignation of the late H. F. McElroy as City Manager. It brought about audits of City and County finances and urged reform measures but not recall.

County Judge Resigns

Whatever the outcome in the amendment campaign, the machine is steadily losing power as Federal and State grand juries uncover more evidence of corruption. The heaviest recent blow fell Nov. 8, when David E. Long resigned as presiding judge of the Jackson County Court, rather than face a fourth trial on a charge of corruptly allowing claims against the County.

The County grand jury not only indicted the City Clerk and an assistant, but also brought charges against the City Auditor, City Director of Finance, and two City fee collectors.

Federal officers who started the groundwork for the present clean-up almost three years ago, with a sweeping investigation of fraud in the 1936 general election, are not idle. Pendergast and R. E. O'Malley, former State Superintendent of Insurance, have been joined in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Otto P. Higgins who pleaded guilty to charges of income-tax evasion.

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Behind the Headlines

Roosevelt has modern sense of history and might make a good professor.

Scholars are gaining a higher, less personal view of human history in these days.

When President Roosevelt leaves the White House for good—whenever that may be—there should be a chair of history awaiting him at some university.

It is not strange that a President of the United States, as his term of office draws toward a close, should reveal a certain interest in what the historians of the future will say about his Administration; Mr. Roosevelt appears especially concerned with this point.

In the first place, he has gone to unprecedented lengths to make certain that the historical materials for this period, in so far as they consist of his own personal and official papers, shall be assembled in a single building designed exclusively for that purpose. In the second place, he indicated in his speech at the laying of the corner-stone of his library, or archives, at Hyde Park, that he has the modern sense of history. He might make a very good professor.

Fashions in History

Fashions change in the teaching and writing of history, as in many other things, and Mr. Roosevelt is up to date in his view of what is historical material.

There was a time—some of us recall it with a feeling akin to anguish—when history was just dates, and mostly dates of battles at that. The professors seemed to be interested in little besides dates, and we had to memorize them.

About the only other thing that mattered, in the old-fashioned history, were the names of kings and presidents and generals and potentates, and the names had to be fitted to the dates.

But all that is changed. Scholars are gaining a higher, less personal view of human history. The modern historian feels that it is more important to understand what daily living was like at a particular epoch in human history than to be able to spout glibly the dates of battles won and lost. He also believes that it is just as important to know what the man in the street was thinking and doing from morning to night, and how he was doing it, as it is to know the names of the political leaders of a given era.

Wide World

President Roosevelt placing mortar on the cornerstone at the ceremonies for the $350,000 Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park.

What Is Important

Here is where President Roosevelt's conception of history comes in. Speaking of the 6,000,000 letters and documents to be housed in the Hyde Park archives, he declared: "Of the papers which will come to rest here, I personally attach less importance to the documents of those who have occupied high public or private office than I do to the spontaneous letters which have come to me and my family and my associates from men, from women, and from children in every part of the United States, telling me of their conditions and problems and giving me their own opinions."

It may be that historians of the future will agree with Mr. Roosevelt as to the relative value of the different kinds of historical materials in this unique collection. They may find these archives most useful as a mine of information concerning the social and economic condition of the American people in a period of exceptional significance. The library may render an even greater service in this respect than as a collection of the papers of an individual who enjoyed—and apparently has highly enjoyed—a career in public life extending from 1910 to an as yet undetermined date, maybe 1940.

Raw Material of History

Historians are divided as to the desirability of Mr. Roosevelt's plan for preserving his personal and official papers. They are unanimous in applauding him for taking care to preserve them. For such papers are the raw material of which history is made.

But they are not sure it is a good plan to have them housed separate from other national archives, on a Dutchess County estate. There is something to be said, from the viewpoint of the researcher, for keeping such things together in Washington, in the Congressional Library or the National Archives.

One feature that pleases everybody is that they are to be made available to the public as early as 1941. That will bring history almost up to the point of current events. Such a thing has never been done before, as far as I know. At a university I attended, as late as 1921, modern history was considered to have stopped at 1871. Everything since that was not history, but current events.

Rex Miller

Grange Has Alternative To Trade Agreements

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 22—A youthful Grange Master from a State that produces important export crops offered the national farm fraternity an alternative to the reciprocal trade agreement policy which the organization opposes, and his plan is now being recommended to Congress by the National Grange.

"Establishment of a nonpartisan body responsible to Congress and broadly representative of all American producing and consuming interests, properly co-ordinated with the Tariff Commission," is the proposal approved by the Grange. This body, designated to minimize log-rolling, would have powers to regulate imports and exports within prescribed limitations.

Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the North Carolina Grange, and author of this part of the resolution, said that he believes in encouraging foreign trade if it means the exchange of articles needed in this country for these of which the United States produces a surplus. But he thinks, with the great majority of farmers, that agriculture has received the bad end of the trade pacts negotiated under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

Business, Not Diplomacy

Mr. Caldwell holds that the state department is not the proper agency to handle tariff questions. Its function, he said, is to build up good will with other Nations. But trade, he said is a business proposition, not a diplomatic matter, and should be handled in a business-like way. Trade agreements should be mutually advantageous to all groups, he maintained.

On the other hand, he is keenly aware of the importance of stimulating a flow of commerce among Nations. A person from North Carolina can hardly be an economic nationalist, content with American markets exclusively, he pointed out. Three important crops in his State are tobacco, cotton and, apples. Sixty per cent of the first crop is normally sold abroad, about 30 per cent of the second, and a considerable amount of the third. Cut off these markets and the farm acreage of North Carolina would be seriously reduced and farm income cut sharply, he said.

Foreign Trade

"So you see we're interested in foreign markets," the Grange Master concluded. "But we think that in making tariffs no one group should have more consideration than another. On the Board we recommend for the consideration of tariff changes we would place representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, and the consumer. We would give Congress power to review their decision."

Other resolutions on agriculture adopted by the Grange asked for the continuance of existing Acts about to expire, extension of the 3½ per cent interest rate on land bank loans and the 4 per cent rate on commissioner loans was advised. An appeal for continuance of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act was made "until normal farm income can be restored." Another continuance endorsed was that of the sanitary embargo with the Argentine.

Forest Program Upheld

Support of the major features of the present United States forest program was pledged in resolutions. The Grange approved the Clarke-McNary Act under which the Federal Government supplies trees to farmers at low cost, urged speeding up of the acquistion of submarginal lands unsuitable to private ownership and reiterated its traditional stand for retention of the Forest Service in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm problems gave way to juveniles last evening when 88 grange children, from three years old to 20 stepped out as Pilgrims, Puritans, and Indians, to enact a pageant depicting the story of corn. These children of the Corn Belt showed corn as the gift of the Indian to the white man, traced its development from grass to the "full corn in the ear," and showed how the grain has entered the world of industry, thanks to the chemist's magic touch which has found in the kernel industrial materials.

Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Eating cake and having it: The Government has bought Paul V. McNutt's 1929 Marmon from him for $10.

When he joined Government officialdom, as Federal Security Administrator, Mr. McNutt, it seems, became entitled to a new car with service. But Mr. McNutt didn't want a new car. He only wanted service. He had a deep fondness for his old Marmon, some say because it was Indiana-made; others, less kindly, because its height allows room for a tall silk hat.

So the Government agreed to buy Mr. McNutt's Marmon for $10. Now he rides in his favorite car and gets the service too.

Green socks: When Thurman Arnold, chief trust-buster of the Justice Department, lost his coat check at a Brazilian Embassy party the other day, the check girl asked him for a description of his coat.

His wife was a little surprised when he replied, "Well, it had a pair of green socks in the pocket."

"You see," he explained, "This morning I was to appear before the Supreme Court when I suddenly discovered I had on green socks. So somebody in the office rushed out and bought me some black socks. I changed in my office and the green ones are in my overcoat pocket."

Shopping list: Christmas gift-buying by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt ranks almost in the category of big business. Not only do they try to remember all the members of the White House staff and their children, but they continue to keep those who have served them at Hyde Park and in New York City on their lists also.

A card catalogue kept by Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's hard-working secretary, eliminates the risk of giving any person the same thing two years in succession.

Wrong impression: News photographers sent to the German Embassy to get a picture of Hans Thomsen, head man at the Embassy in the Ambassador's absence, suggested he pose in his library looking at a terrestrial globe.

"Nein," demurred Herr Thomsen. "They might think we want the whole thing."

Too many tourists: One Washington reporter thinks he knows the cause of the border incident at Venloo, Netherlands the other day, when a citizen of the Netherlands was dragged across the frontier and made away with. Just a few weeks ago this reporter was at Venloo, looking around. He was arrested by the police, speedily exonerated himself, and was asked by the chief policeman if he cared to go on a sightseeing tour of the Siegfried Line. "Sure!" replied the reporter. So the police office took him to a secluded part of the border, they walked over into Germany, and strolled interestedly within sight of pillboxes, tank traps, and other surface signs of the extensive fortifications underground. On returning to Amsterdam, the reporter told the big crowd of neutral correspondents cooped up in hotels there of the obliging policeman. Thereupon many of them went to Venloo for personally conducted tours. The reporter suspects that the police officer took one party too many across the frontier.

$5,000 Educational Fund Left W. C. T. U. by Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—The national organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the terms of the will of Mrs. Addie Halley, will receive $5,000 to establish an educational fund for the Union's work. Mrs. Halley was a member of the national temperance organization for 50 years.

'Little Tommy' and 'Sister Sue' Shown Safest Route to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Little Tommy" and his "Sister Sue" are being helped by traffic engineers of the Chicago Motor Club to find and follow the safest route to and from school. It's a new step in school safety, the Motor Club declares, planned particularly for tiny tots who may not pick out street crossings where there's proper protection.

On maps, recently sent school principals of northern Illinois and Indiana, each youngster can have his own safest route traced. The maps are blank squares of streets. Filled out by school safety patrols under teacher supervision, they will "spot" the school house, then show which street crossings are dangerous, and which safe, between "Tommy" or "Susie's" house and the school building.

Every alley that inquisitive small feet might like to wander through will be pointed out, and the locations of railroad crossings, traffic signals, stop signs, patrol boys, and police officers.

With the safest route figured out, parents will be urged to walk over it several times with the youngsters, until the way has been thoroughly learned.

"The shortest route between home and school may involve crossing several heavily traveled streets or using unguarded intersections," Charles M. Hayes, President of the Motor Club states. "But by studying conditions the school can work out a way which avoids the busiest streets and uses intersections where there are stop and go lights, a traffic policeman, or a member of the safety patrol on duty."

A letter to parents on the reverse side of the maps says a child just starting to school should be told "why" that particular route has been chosen, and "why" he must not cross the street in the middle of the block. "Particularly," directs the letter, "it is important to show the child which face of the stop and go light to watch in order to cross on the green one, and what the flashing lights or gates at a railroad crossing mean."

Small town and country school children, as well as those in cities, can be helped with such maps, in this day of through continental highways, the Motor Club points out. Even in the country and in small towns there's a "safest" way to go to school.

And aside from the benefit to small "Tommy" and "Susie," the maps have other merits, the Chicago Motor Club thinks. With parental interest thus aroused, the school safety patrol may win greater support, and the parents themselves may be led to better their own pedestrian practices.

Schools may obtain the maps without charge.

Shoe Pay Minimum Hearing Is Dec. 11

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wage-Hour officials will conduct a public hearing Dec. 11 on a proposal to require payment of a 35 cents an hour minimum rate to 60,000 workers in shoe manufacturing and allied industries.

The Wage-Hour Act requires a public hearing before any industry committee wage recommendation is put into effect by a wage order.

Freight Rates Discussion

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Gov. E. D Rivers summoned the Southern Governors Conference to meet here Dec. 14 for a discussion of the freight rate problem. Governor Rivers said the Conference would be asked to organize a united case for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment of freight rates on shipments from the South.

Lettuce: Plant of Paradoxes

Phoenix, Ariz.

If the nights didn't get chilly in Arizona and Southern California, Easterners could not have their head lettuce in cold weather. This sounds paradoxical, but lettuce is a plant of paradoxes and superlatives. Growers do everything to keep it from behaving as a normal plant should. Its production and packing are more highly specialized and industrialized than those of almost any other farm product. It is probably shipped farther and distributed over a wider area than any other perishable crop.

To our fathers and grandfathers, lettuce was just a garden vegetable that they planted in the spring. Crisp, green leaves were gathered for the table until warm weather made them tough and bitter.

It was noted that if cool weather came, leaves folded into a head like a cabbage. No seed stalk could be formed and the plant was a failure. But to the human palate the partly blanched leaves inside a head are sweeter and better than the green ones which grow outside.

Industry Born

So the head lettuce industry was born. Almost every crossroads store in the United States, and many in Canada, carries head lettuce even when snowdrifts are piled deep outside. Chances are that the name of some California or Arizona grower-packer-shipper appears on the crate.

Last year, carlot shipments of head lettuce in the United States totaled 52,177. Each car contained an average of 320 crates, and each crate contained an average of five dozen heads. This means 16,696,640 crates and 1,001,798,400 heads. In addition, great quantities moved by truck and in carloads of mixed vegetables. California furnished 29,267 of those carloads and Arizona's portion was 10,884 cars.

In order that it may produce heads instead of seed stalks, lettuce is planted when there is cool weather ahead. In California's Imperial Valley, Arizona's Yuma and Salt River Valleys—which are the principal producing areas—this means fall. Too early planting means no stand, for the seeds will not germinate at a soil temperature above 70 degrees. To hold down the temperature, irrigation water is kept running between the rows until the tiny seedlings are well up.

Many Hazards

Almost anything can happen to lettuce through the growing season of about 90 days. If the weather is too warm, it goes to seed. If it is fairly cool but not cool enough, the heads are "loose" and of low market value. Lettuce will stand only a moderate amount of frost and if nights are too chilly, it freezes. If it rains when heads are forming, moisture folded in with the leaves causes slime. A warm spell may loosen heads already formed.

Most lettuce is raised by well-financed packer-shippers, some of whom may grow 3,000 or 4,000 acres in a season.

Ernest Douglas.

Little Grange, Perfect Host

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 22—Piling into busses, delegates to the National Grange convention and all the officers, about 100 in all, speeded off into the country one evening during the convention. A small Grange near McNabb, Ill., had invited them, and they dropped their work to accept the call to dine far out in the country.

Magnolia Grange, with a proud history of 60 years, was known to Grangers as the home of an early Master of the order, Oliver Wilson, and the guests enjoyed meeting relatives and descendants of this master who was noted for his ability as a harmonizer.

The dinner party might have surprised a city person unacquainted with the style of the modern farm home. Tables in the Grange Hall were set as beautifully as those pictures you see in the women's magazines. Shiny white damask linen and sparkling glassware were set off by candlelight. Chrysanthemums and oak leaves decorated the tables, and attractive place cards marked the covers. Young girls of the Grange, in pale yellow aprons and caps, served daintily, while boy members helped carry out the dishes between courses.

This dinner was more than usually grand, because of the distinguished guests, but there is nothing exceptional about holding a party in a Grange Hall. This is one of the things women members expect to do when they join the Grange. They believe one of their chief contributions is in promoting sociability among farm people who, without organizations, might live isolated lives.

Chief performers of this service are Home Economics Committees. Home economics is a broad term in the Grange, Mrs. Cora I. Tucker, of Shelton, Conn., explained in an interview about her work as superintendent of the National Home Economics Department. Of course these committees do carry on contests to promote skill in sewing and cooking. They stage fairs and offer awards for the best entries. But they do much more than that, she explained.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Greece: Still a Pawn in Power Politics

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"We've covered a number of lands of conflict in this course—and the path is not yet ended. Today we have a nation with the familiar story of centuries of domination, of governments overthrown, of geographic position which attracts the attention of if not threats from the major European nations—but with the added interest of its being probably the most famous historical center of art and culture of them all—Greece.

"We have looked over Balkan States, critically in the news as Germany, Russia and Italy maneuver for position to dominate them. We have covered another tense spot in that area, which was the special object of wooing by Germany and Russia, only to be won by Britain and France—Turkey. Today Greece is as much in the news as all these—for it is part of them and is actually sandwiched in between Turkey on one side and the rest of the Balkan States on the other."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, of course we all know the glory of Greece in the past. But, I, for one, had thought of it as insignificant at present. Now I can see that in our present world of power politics it has once more an important place, even if in a different way. How do these two periods tie together?"

Answer: "That's a large order, but let's start and see where we go. Greece in its great day was a center of art and culture and, very important, a cradle of freedom and partial self-government. History shows nations to be perpetually moving along up-and-down paths. Success on the upgrade seems to make them soft. Then stronger nations move in, take them over and downhill they go again. It was so with Greece. Its conqueror is hardly unknown. He was Alexander the Great, from Macedon.

"From Alexander's time, 338 B. C., until after 1800 A. D., the Greeks were subject to foreign domination. Greece was merely a stage, not an actor. It was often the scene of great devastation and pillage. It often looked like a farm over which a hurricane has passed, with nothing but ruins left standing in the cities and little left in the country. The Turks topped this period of devastation."

Question: "Just when did the Turks come into the picture?"

Answer: "Conquering Asia Minor in the 13th century, they swept over into Southeastern Europe in the 14th, took Istanbul in 1453 and eventually moved clear up to Vienna, in the heart of Europe. The whole of the Balkans, including Greece, was submerged under Turkish domination for nearly five centuries."

Question: "You told us earlier in this course about the other Balkan nations freeing themselves from the Turks. When did the Greeks achieve this?"

Answer: "Raising the banner of liberty in 1821, they struggled until 1922. During that period, because of its geographic position, the Great Powers were constantly involved in the Greek struggles.

"The first blow for Greek freedom was actually prepared in Rumania—was supported by Russia and aided by Britain in 1827, at Navarino—while one of its most spectacular leaders was the famous poet of that time, Lord Byron, who gave his life for Greek liberation."

Question: "Why were such diverse nations so interested? And how could Russians, Rumanians, Britishers, poets, bandits and even professional Balkan gun-men all fight together?"

Answer: "These struggles were typical of the many shades in modern European development. It was a romantic age when men of all kinds sang of freedom and whole continents were stirred. Starting in Paris, this movement soon spread to the Balkans and Russia. Now all these reformers who struggled for freedom in 1800 naturally turned for inspiration and wisdom to ancient Greece. The natural sequence was that they should all want to help free this little land which had taught them of freedom. Add to this the power politics we have mentioned and you can see why diverse groups all pulled for the same goal."

Question: "Today Greece has a dictator. Doesn't that show that such struggles are useless?"

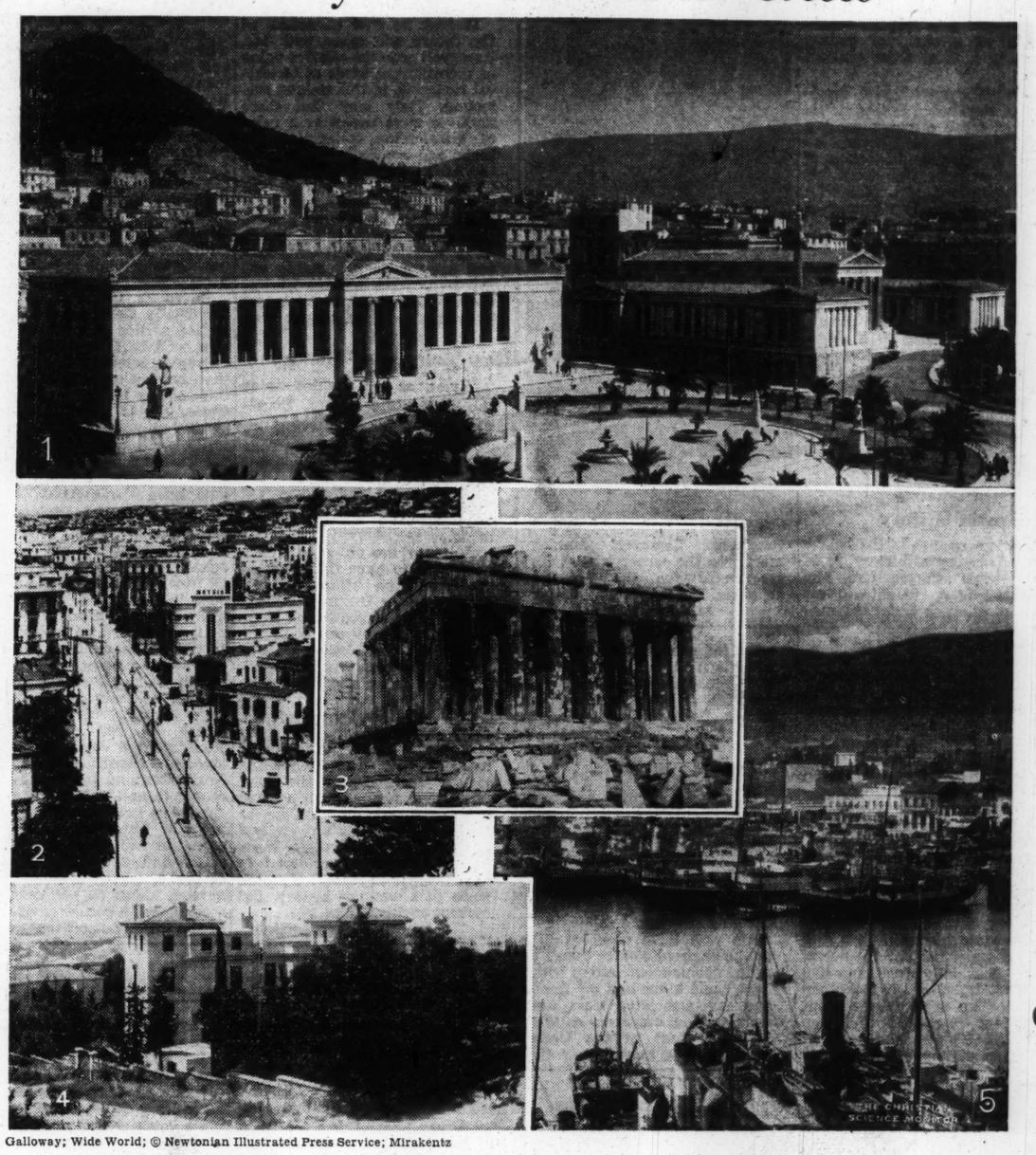
Answer: "No. History is a long panorama. It must never be judged by a small single section. Greece's present dictator is a transient affair. Greece proceeds along a zig zag road. The zigs and zags may be sweeping but the average course is steadily ahead, although very slow, compared with the dynamic swings back and forth. Greece is making progress."

Question: "You mentioned in our discussion on Turkey how Turkey and Greece had worked out a very peaceful relationship after a desperate forced exchange of populations. But how does Greece stand with other nations?"

Answer: "It belongs, along with Turkey, Rumania and Yugoslavia to the so-called Balkan Entente, created to keep Bulgaria from regaining its several lost areas. That Entente is of little value at the moment. However, Greece is guaranteed by England. On the other hand its chief market is Germany which naturally exerts much influence in Athens. Add to that pulling and hauling the potential threat of Italy. Italy, in taking over Albania, now has a long land border with Greece. But, like Turkey, desired by the dictatorial powers, Greece sees its salvation in just that fact. It knows no one of these three can afford to let either of the other two dominate it.

"And now Mr. Markham will tell us of the Greek people, of 'Socrates's Children,' on page 179."

The Glory That Was—And Is—Greece



Galloway; Wide World; © Newtonian Illustrated Press Service; Mirakentz

Where the Present Never Quite Shakes Off the Past

(1) Modern Athens, with the University at the left, the Academy of Science at the right. Mt. Lycabette is in the background. (2) A view of the main section of the Greek seaport city of Salonika. Last spring, following Italian occupation of Albania, there was rumor that Italy would push through Macedonia to Salonika. (3) The Parthenon, Athens. Built as a temple to Athena, it has been used as a Christian church, a mosque, and a powder magazine. (4) American School for Classical Studies at Athens. (5) A view of the busy harbor of Piraeus, the seaport of Athens. Greece is the home of a people who love politics, and even a dictatorship has not been able to snuff out this dominant urge.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Socrates's Children Hold On to the Past

By R. H. Markham

Greek mamas and papas still name their little boys Pericles, Aristides, and Alcibiades. But the fond mamas and papas don't have the famous Pericles in mind at all, but Uncle Pericles, who owns a pretty little pink house just across the street. Uncle Pericles was long a restaurant keeper in Big Gulch, Montana, made a pile of money, returned to Greece, bought a little place near his brother and now basks in the glory of being a notable among his neighbors, who refer to him as "the golden American."

But old Pericles still abides. Of course, Uncle Pericles, after giving his dark-skinned nephew a penny ice-cream cone, seems much more real to him than a curly-haired statue. However, this modern Greek baby will never get away from statues and traditions. Ancient Athens will never cease to sit upon the Acropolis and dominate the seething, swarming, bustling modern Athens beneath it. There's no other people in all the earth which is so much a projection of the past—except, perhaps, the Jews. Every Greek must lead a double life—today's and far-off yesterday's.

He works beside a Bulgar, hoeing potatoes, pruning vineyards, directing muddy water into his tomato patch, fermenting sheep's milk into year-lengthening clabber, and in all this he is not so efficient a peasant as his obscure Slav neighbor, yet he looks down on the Slav.

Greek Assurance

He may also lead, over the hills, a nomad tribe of fellow Greeks, who sleep in tents on upland pastures, and drive vast flocks from valley to valley, with hardy, black-haired women, carrying babies on their backs, traipsing behind, but he feels more than a shepherd.

A Greek may dwell in a drab village beside crude Albanian serfs wearing white, tight-legged pants, broad, white skirts, and little, much-tasseled, wide-collared jackets, giving the Albanians the appearance of rope-walkers in a circus. But the Greek will make those jaunty clothes his own, refine them somewhat, adopt them as a natural costume, put them on his crack regiment as uniforms, draw tourists from the end of the earth to see them, and imagine they come down from the time of Thales.

As a peasant, shepherd, artisan, grape seller, or chauffeur, there's nothing to distinguish a modern Greek from his Bulgarian, Aromanian, Serbian, or Albanian neighbor. Yet he is conscious of a superiority. He's not quite as brave as the Serb, not quite as frugal as the Bulgarian, not quite as hardy as the Vlach, not so doggedly faithful as the Albanian. The church he attends is exactly like those of his neighbors. In most respects he is utterly Balkanese, often bearing even the same Christian names as the others; yet something transforms him. He is a Greek, a son of the most gifted of the races, a descendant of Plato and Themistocles.

A Merchant Nation

The Greeks' chief interest, has never been in raising things. Not even in producing things. He is better as a merchant. He has always liked to go places. Even in Socrates's times Greek merchants had scattered over the whole known world. Their ships sailed all the seas men had explored. The Greek language became the chief means of communication for the ancient world. Humanity's middle men were Greeks.

Those old proclivities abide. Greek settlements are still found in all Mediterranean lands. Greek merchants still provide the principal channel for the exchange of goods in that part of the world. Greek settlers thrive in every part of Europe and are scattered all over America. I think I could traverse every American state, from end to end, and never go hungry, even though eating only in Greek restaurants.

This adaptability and capacity to get ahead is one of the chief Greek traits. They are an urban people, versatile, ingenious, supple, and agile. They are bold and enterprising.

A modern Greek is believed to be quick, dexterous, sharp, rather than profound. He is not very much interested in religion as a search for God or as a source of mystical satisfaction. He accepts sacerdotal tradition and clings to it. Since Aristotle, he has not been a philosopher. By that time he had already contributed enough to last a few millenniums.

Politics

He revels in politics, delights in discussions, enjoys participation in public affairs, likes to receive and disseminate news. In normal times, Greece abounds in newspapers with screaming headlines, in well-attended, animated coffee houses, in political parties. The Greeks are both sociable and individualistic. They like to assert themselves, but in the presence of others.

Today, as of old, the Greeks are changeable; they flee from revolution to dictatorships, from extreme democrats to despots, from anarchy to absolutism. They are so patriotic that every part of Greece is embellished by lavish private gifts from many countries, but so narrow and tense in their loyalties, that they often put party ahead of fatherland.

In their partisanship, they are often astute. In the war of 1914-18, for example, part of Greece was on one side, part on the other. Whatever happened, the Greeks hoped to win something. They did.

The Greeks are one of the world's orphan peoples. They are completely without brothers or cousins. They have no relatives among Slavs, Latins, Teutons, or Semites. They are all alone, 6,450,000 in Greece, a million others scattered throughout the world.

But they are really less alone than anyone else. Their country is humanity's fatherland. Their capital is a fountain-head of humanity's culture. Greece is the homeland of all enlightened peoples. The Greeks are everybody's brothers. We all aspire to belong to their family.

A New Parthenon, Not Made With Stones

A new Greece is coming into being. It has not the glory nor grandeur of the old. It has no statesman comparable to Pericles, probably no architect that could build a Parthenon, no teacher equal to Socrates. But it is coming to occupy a very commendable place among modern peoples.

Ancient Greece lighted a torch that shone almost alone through long dark centuries. Modern Greece, too, is holding up a light, that may help us find our way around dark corners.

Greek Balance

A mark of ancient Greece was balance. Greeks displayed clarity, precision, equilibrium. They expressed their exalted inspirations with matchless restraint; they were moved by an almost irrepressible exuberance, but it came to fruition in creations as precise as a geometrical formula or a spider web.

In time, however, Greece lost that balance and collapsed. That was more than two millenniums ago. Now it is recovering. It is again laying hands on the old source of power, namely, appreciation of reality, co-ordination between ideals and means for realizing them, between spirit and its incorporation.

Modern Greece has freed itself from an unfortunate megalomania,—if we may use a Greek word. We should not wonder that the Greeks were subject to this weakness. Many nations are burdened with it, and the modern Greeks had more reason to hope that they were destined to play a grand role than most of us have. Not only because the classic Greeks achieved masterpieces that have never been surpassed, but also because Greeks continued until 1800 to play a vital role in Europe and Asia.

Byzantium Lights Europe

It is to be remembered that a large part of the culture of the Roman Empire came from Greece. We may recall also that Alexander the Great disseminated Greek culture through the whole of nearer Asia, where splendid traces of it still abide. Greek culture likewise went to Egypt where it held sway for ages.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Eastern Empire of Byzantium, centering about Constantinople, still remained. It was the leading power in the western world—one may say the most cultured state on the globe. It was a Greek creation and did not collapse until 1453.

Besides that, eastern Christianity in its entirety, was dominated by Greeks. Even to this day the eastern church is usually called the Greek church, though mistakenly.

Pan-Hellenism

For centuries the leading people in Rumania were Greeks. Some of their descendants still hold very high positions there; many of the most distinguished Rumanian families have Greek names. What culture there was in Bulgaria was predominantly Greek. Many Greeks lived there and held a fairly large part of Bulgaria's business in their hands. The Bulgarian church was entirely controlled by Greeks; the first Bulgarian schools had Greek teachers.

In Serbia the Greeks likewise exerted great influence. In Macedonia they were the bearers of culture. In Albania all Orthodox Christians were considered Greeks. Even now Albanian adherents of the Eastern Church are often called Greeks.

In view of all this, it is quite plain that the Greeks had a reason to feel they were the leading people in eastern Europe and western Asia. Their cultural position had been unchallenged for two millenniums. They had created Constantinople. Since the time of Troy they had been the most progressive people in what is now Turkey. Moreover, every Greek in the homeland, as he went about his daily labors, saw relics of ancient glories, such as exist nowhere else on earth.

Consequently, Pan-Hellenism became a vital force. The Greeks dreamed of retaking Constantinople, re-establishing their domination in western Asia and gaining hegemony over the Balkans.

Dreams Disappear

Greece's beautiful dreams proved vain. Instead of imposing its hegemony on its neighbors, the neighbors pushed Greece back on every side. When the Serbs became free, they relegated their Greeks to a very inferior position. Bulgaria's first liberating act was to drive Greek clergy from its church. After gaining political freedom it drove Greeks from its land.

In the partitioning of Macedonia the Greeks got a comparatively small part. Little Albania also established a free church and put an end to Greek influence. The Turks drove practically every Greek out of their land. The Italians took a large group of Greek islands, bombarded another very vital island, and threatened Greece from both land and sea. So Greece, after being humiliated by practically every neighbor, continues to be hard pressed on every side.

In addition, it found itself practically bankrupt, with a full million and a half destitute refugees on its hands. Government was very chaotic with one ambitious dictator following another, and at one time an extremely dangerous civil war broke out. To meet expenses a Greek Government resorted to the almost unprecedented experiment of actually cutting Greek banknotes in two, hoping in this way to make twins out of each drachma. This was an extremely disheartening situation. But Greece has shown itself able to cope with it.

Overcoming Difficulties

In the first place it has established a stable government. This is not a very good government, does not answer democratic ideals such as the Greeks have cherished since the time of Socrates, and is certainly not final, as nothing is final in Greece. But with a restored king and a firm Prime Minister, who has drawn all power into his hands, order has been restored, the basis for progress established.

Settling the Refugees

A far greater achievement was the settling of the million and a half refugees. For Greece this was as formidable a task as the settling of 40 million refugees would be in America. But lands were found for most of them. New villages were laid out, new houses built, new water systems created, new roads constructed, whole new industries established and those newcomers now constitute the most vital element in the whole of Greece.

Greece has also developed a promising agriculture and has an industry comparing favorably with any in those parts of the world.

It has greatly improved its educational facilities, has given practically all its children, including those of the refugees, a chance to study, has founded excellent institutions of higher learning and has established a number of very promising professional schools, to show poor people how to live well in a poor land.

Foreign Politics

In foreign politics it has shown even greater wisdom. It is not an exaggeration to call Greece's foreign politics a Balkan miracle. The Balkans in the Near East have long been considered a seat of conflicts and a source of wars. All the little nations there were accustomed to fight with one another, for all were slaves of megalomania. Now Greece has adopted an entirely different course.

It made peace with its millennial oppressors, the Turks, and formed a friendship pact with them which may be considered a cornerstone of its foreign politics. It concluded a treaty of friendship with Italy, and plans as far as possible to co-operate with that state. It also led other Balkan states in concluding an agreement with the Bulgarians.

In the present conflict its policy is one of neutrality. It is guaranteed by England, whose protection it greatly appreciates, but it hopes not to be drawn into any conflict. Greece no longer takes sides. It does not aspire to play an imperial role. It does not dream of Pan-Hellenism. It does not wish to acquire either land or citizens from any neighboring country. It wants to live at peace.

One may well call this a new Greek masterpiece. Relinquishing millennial aspirations, Greece says "Let us have peace." This is the torch now shining from the hill where Athena's golden statue stood.

Could there be a more perfect Parthenon than peace?

Welles Reports Delay On Treaty With Japan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, told his press conference today that no negotiations now were under way looking toward the drafting of a new commercial treaty between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Welles made this declaration to clear up what he termed confusion regarding the status of Japanese-American relations.

Permitting direct quotation of his remarks, Mr. Welles asserted that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew was "constantly in communication with the Japanese Foreign Office on the subject of relations between the United States and Japan and problems which arise in connection therewith."

"There are not going on either in Tokyo or in Washington negotiations in regard to commercial treaty relations between the two countries," Mr. Welles added.

The existing treaty of amity and commerce between this country and Japan was denounced last summer by the State Department and will expire Jan. 26.

The State Department served notice of termination of the treaty after a series of incidents in China had been deemed discriminatory against American interests.

Mr. Welles asserted today that "this Government has not instructed Ambassador Grew on the subject of any specific feature of possible future treaty relations" with Japan.

"The Government of the United States," he continued, "has repeatedly made clear that such matters will depend upon developments."

Japanese Claim Red Menace Forces Army Stay in China

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Premier Nobuyuki Abe announced today that Japan would keep troops in China until "China is entirely free from the Communist menace."

In a statement published by the Japanese press, the Premier said the garrisons would operate under an anti-Comintern pact which Japan would conclude shortly with a new government for China along the lines of the anti-Comintern Pact of Japan, Italy, Germany, Hungary and Spain, but separate from it.

The Japanese Government, he said, is trying to establish peaceful relations with the Soviet Union and after demarcation of the border between Japanese-protected Manchukuo and Soviet-supported Outer Mongolia another commission likely will be established to mark other borders.

The newspaper Asahi in a dispatch from Moscow reported that Russia had asked that a Soviet-Japanese conference in Chita, Siberia, Nov. 29, to discuss Manchukuo boundary differences be postponed.

Manchukuo was understood to have agreed to defer the Chita conference until Dec. 7.

In discussing the United States-Japan trade treaty which the United States has served notice will be terminated Jan. 26, 1940, Premier Abe said:

"It would be fortunate for both America and Japan if their relations were adjusted before abrogation. However, it cannot be helped if the treaty expires before readjustment. Measures for coping with such a situation are being studied in various quarters concerned."

The British and Japanese Governments were said to be considering the best means of regulating their relations, which have been strained for several months.

Premier Abe said the Japanese Government hoped to "extend recognition as soon as possible" to the new Chinese Government "although this depends upon the shape it assumes."

He said Japan had no territorial demands upon China but "expects North China and Inner Mongolia to be connected closer" with Japan than other parts of China owing to their geographical situation.

Japan 'Won't Fight for Allies'

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Toshio Shiratori, former Embassador to Italy, today declared that if the European war should spread into a world conflict "too many Japanese remember the bitter lesson of the Washington Conference to feel inclined to fight again for Britain and America."

[The Washington Conference fixed the United States, British, and Japanese fleets on a 5-5-3 basis. Japan abrogated the agreement in 1936 declaring its right to equal tonnage.]

Mr. Shiratori, who was recalled after his attempts to forge a military alliance among Italy, Germany, and Japan failed, praised Germany and Italy in an interview. He said Japanese relations with those powers were still close despite the Russian-German agreement.

"If the United States enters the war it will be a world war in a literal sense," he asserted, "because then it would be extremely difficult for Japan to remain neutral."

"The totalitarian nations work to establish a new order throughout the world," he added. "Japan is doing its job in the Orient. Germany and Italy are doing theirs in Europe."

Mr. Shiratori said Germany was assisting a move for Russian-Japanese understanding by acting as a go-between in negotiations. A movement within Japan for a non-aggression pact with Russia is growing, he asserted.

In discussing a possible break in trade relations with the United States through obrogation of the Japanese-American trade treaty, the former Ambassador expressed the belief that such a break would strengthen the trend toward Japanese co-operation with Germany and Italy. At the same time it would weaken the position of Japanese favoring co-operation with America and Britain, he said.

Mr. Shiratori cited a "final reason" why Japan must co-operate with Germany and Italy, saying it would be necessary "to prevent isolation at the next peace conference whenever it comes."

Mrs. Roosevelt Criticizes Browder

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in a letter received here that Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, seemed to consider himself "responsible to a foreign power" in his work in this country.

Dr. Harry H. Nagle, Twelfth District American Legion Americanism Chairman, who got the letter, made it public. He had written the President's wife to learn if she had been quoted correctly as denying Communists sat on the American Youth Congress Board of Directors. She said she had.

"It is one thing for our citizens whose first allegiance is to the United States to feel that they can improve our form of Government . . . ," the letter read.

"It is quite a different thing, however, when anyone who considers himself under the direction of a foreign power and responsible to a foreign power works actively and in a surreptitious way in this country.

"Both Mr. Browder and Mr. (Gil) Green (young Communist leader) and a number of other people seem to do this, and the sooner they are discredited the better."

Jury With Seven Women Gives Verdict of Murder

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—A Federal court jury convicted Jack Russell of kidnaping and killing William Scott Hamilton, Arkansas City, Kan., salesman, and recommended the capital penalty today.

Russell fled last July from the Oklahoma State Prison at McAlester, where he was serving 10 years for robbery. He kidnaped Hamilton near Pittsburgh, Kan., and killed him, he admitted. The jury of seven women and five men was the first mixed jury in Cook County (Chicago) qualified to impose the capital penalty. Illinois only recently qualified women for jury duty.

Parking Meters For Philadelphia Before Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Installation of parking meters as a solution for traffic congestion in busy sections of this city has been recommended to the City Council by Acting Mayor George Connell.

His plan, which was offered as a remedy for such evils as double parking, calls for 4,000 meters before the end of the year and another 4,000 soon thereafter. Councilmen received the proposal enthusiastically; only two members objected. One of them, Councilman James G. Clark, declared that "this will make Philadelphia a one-horse town."

The plan, sent to the Council with a lengthy statement by the Acting Mayor, also was advanced as a means of raising enough revenue each year to pay for additional traffic control equipment, and for the maintenance and proper working of the "synchronized" traffic light system.

Mr. Connell pointed out that the parking meter plan had been successfully installed by 136 United States cities, including 29 in Pennsylvania. In each instance a majority of persons were opposed to parking meters before their adoption, but an even greater majority approved them after they had been in operation a short time, he said.

When all 8,000 meters are installed, Mr. Connell continued, the annual revenue to be expected from them would exceed $850,000. The machines, which cost approximately $50 each, could be expected to pay for themselves out of the money deposited in them over a period of three to four years.

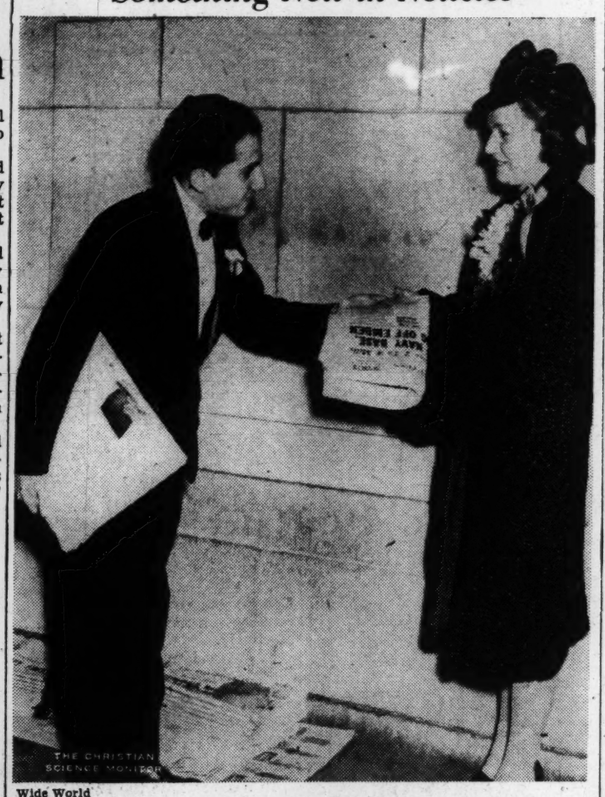
Philadelphia businessmen and automobile clubs were taken entirely by surprise by the Acting Mayor's proposal. All agreed, however, that nothing definite could be said for or against the meters until they had been given a fair trial.

Sea Wreckage Is Linked To Scuttled Nazi Ship

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Wreckage, barrels of oil, and other cargo thrown up on the east coast of Florida during the past several weeks is believed by U. S. Customs Agents here to be from the German tanker Emmy Friedrich, overhauled in the Caribbean by a British cruiser Oct. 24 and scuttled by its crew.

Edward A. Gleason, Supervising Customs Agent said it appeared fairly evident that the goods found are of foreign origin and dutiable. He said an agent would check the articles found and assess duty.

Something New in Newsies



Wide World

Leo Spinelli Brightens His Corner

This Pittsburgh newsboy said to himself one fine day, "Why shouldn't I dress up as well as other people?" So he donned a Tuxedo, white shirt, black tie and black shiny shoes—Did the people like it? Oh, yes, especially the women. Leo says he has doubled his sales.

Wendell Willkie for President Boom Started by Gen. Johnson

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The American scene today is "the paradox of the ages," with the "people needing things, men needing work, ample capital to fill both needs and continued stagnation," in the opinion of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, nationally known commentator and former National Recovery Administrator.

"Never in the history of this country has there been so great a pool of dammed-up, idle private capital," General Johnson declared in an address before the Bond Club of New York yesterday. "Never has there been such need for its investment—idle men, idle factories, idle money and utterly inadequate production and consumption not only for current needs, but also to make up for the obsolescence of the years of stagnation and to take care of the normal increase for the future of this constantly growing country.

"No other Administration ever had the degree of co-operation and sacrifice that the first New Deal had with American business.

"That happy season unfortunately did not last six months, but the fact that it did happen proves that it can happen again.

"A shift of administration policy back to adherence in the proved American system of equity to capital and other enterprise by recognizing the mutual dependence of all without surrender of any of its great social policies or advances could, in my opinion, within six months put all the employable jobless back to work, solve 70 per cent of our most pressing problems and restore to us the prosperity to which our natural advantages entitle us and which has been so long and disastrously denied us by the craziest and most cockeyed period of unnecessary experimentation ever suffered by any civilized nation."

Recovery such as he described, could, he held, be had under the leadership of Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, who, General Johnson declared, would make "a very strong candidate."

Has Starting Handicaps

"He would start out with the tarred stick of being a Wall Street adherent, and that is pretty tough," he continued, "but I have heard that guy in pretty tough circumstances, and he always came out with his head above water. I would imagine he would give a very good account of himself before any audience."

Asked if he thought Mr. Willkie as a Democrat could possibly obtain the Democratic nomination without an organization, General Johnson declared he believed it was going to be a very difficult thing for anyone save one person to obtain the nomination. That person was President Roosevelt.

In reply to another question, he said he was quite sure Mr. Willkie was not a Republican.

Another questioner asked General Johnson what he had heard in his travels about Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, for the Presidency.

"I heard a lot less about Mr. Dewey out beyond the Alleghenies than I hear on this side," he replied. "I think he would have the difficulty of selling himself on the other side much more than he would on this side."

Questioned about Vice-President John N. Garner, General Johnson saw him as "very sound." If Mr. Garner were elected President, there would be the biggest "hegira of New Deal experimenters out of Washington since the Pied Piper pulled that stunt," he declared.

Mr. Willkie, when reached by long distance telephone in Atlanta, Ga., and told briefly what General Johnson had said about him, said:

"In view of the speed with which the Federal Government is taking over my business, shortly I'll probably have to be looking around for a new job. General Johnson's is the best offer I have had thus far."

Japan Does Not Permit A 'Free' Chinese Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Only one Chinese language paper here, the Sin Shun Pao, is allowed to go out of the foreign areas of Shanghai and circulate freely among Chinese in the Japanese-controlled territory. The Japanese have started many other Chinese language newspapers in their own military-held areas. The Sin Shun Pao is typical of those organs that represent the sole present sources of information for Chinese who remain under Japanese domination in China.

The contents are in some respects identical with those of the Shanghai Japanese language press. The Japanese language press addresses a Japanese audience, however, while the Japanese-owned Chinese language papers profess to be Chinese taking a friendly and co-operative attitude toward the Japanese.

Domei News Predominates

The Sin Shun Pao prints telegrams of the official Japanese Domei news agency almost exclusively. These are handled in a peculiar way. There is never any mention of the "Chinese Army" but instead, Chinese regulars are referred to as the "party army," conveying the general idea that the Japanese are completing the battle of extermination of a scattered, demoralized semi-bandit horde neither supported by the people of China nor under orders of a real government.

Editorially the policy of the paper is to discourage support of the war of resistance and to proclaim that it is virtually at an end anyway. Japanese victories are proclaimed in large type daily; no Chinese successes are recorded, and some extraordinary things happen to such words of Chinese leaders as find their way into the Sin Shun Pao's closely controlled columns.

Of late a number of significant bids for a Pan-Asia spirit have been published in this paper. Typical is a radiocast speech under auspices of the Ta Min Association, Japanese-controlled. As summarized by the Sin Shun Pao this ran something as follows:

"Foreign settlements in China have no legal basis whatever. They could be abolished at any moment. The Japanese Army could have taken them all and failed to do so, not because of fear, but because it is Oriental in spirit and never hurries over such matters. This policy has misled Great Britain to believe she still has power.

"Britain's intentions are obvious. She does not like to see Japan or China grow stronger. What Britain wants is to see these two yellow peoples fighting each other, and to keep up this struggle she has helped the Party Government (Kuomintang).

"The Tientsin blockade resulted from British desire to protect four terrorists. When Japan showed strength the British wanted to compromise, thus showing that they are quite without honor."

Mimeographed Crusader

To counter these influences there is an elusive underground 10-by-15-inch mimeographed four-page publication called the "Wei Pao" or "Nanwei Daily News," which is contriving to keep a jump ahead of the Japanese military and bring uncensored news to Chinese readers in the Pootung area across the Whangpoo River from Shanghai.

While the paper is not directly served by any of the foreign news agencies, it publishes dispatches from the Havas (French) and Transocean (German) agencies, believed to be picked up by radio from newscasts.

Foreign Press

No address of the paper is given, but it appears to be issued somewhere outside the Nanwei city wall from some secret point provided with a mimeograph and a radio receiving set. The price of each number is one Chinese cent, or one-sixth of an American cent at current exchange.

It would appear that this sort of journalism may be likely to flourish in the Japanese-occupied areas, as the only Chinese press within the Japanese lines now is the "puppet" press with Japanese backing and protection. This press can hardly be said to be popular with the people who, however, are liable to heavy punishment if they are found with any other sort of publication in their possession.

In Shanghai there is a delicate situation. Almost all the Chinese papers are now foreign registered, mostly American or British, but that by no means implies effective foreign control in all instances. Their policy is more or less strongly pro-National Government and this has caused much annoyance to the Japanese, who say that the neutrality of the International Settlement and French Concession is being violated.

As the result of Japanese pressure on police of the two areas, there have been increasing restrictions, although there is no actual censorship. "Co-operation" is being sought from the foreign editors, who were recently called into conference for a heart-to-heart talk with Cornell S. Franklin, American Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the chief of the Settlement police. They promised to show discretion about publication of matter likely to stir up the Chinese population. Meanwhile the Japanese refuse to let any such papers pass out into the occupied areas by ordinary means.

THIS YEAR WE'RE DOUBLY THANKFUL

MAYBE you feel as we do. To us Thanksgiving Day this year—regardless of the double date—seems to have a lot more meaning than in years past. We're thankful, for example, for an abundance of milk and cream—*without the fear of ration cards.* We're thankful that we have been able to bring these vital food products to your home every day at prices that still make them your biggest food bargain. Above all, we're thankful for your continued friendship and loyalty, without which we could not hope to exist. Truly it seems that *two* Thanksgiving Days are hardly enough! Borden's Farm Products.

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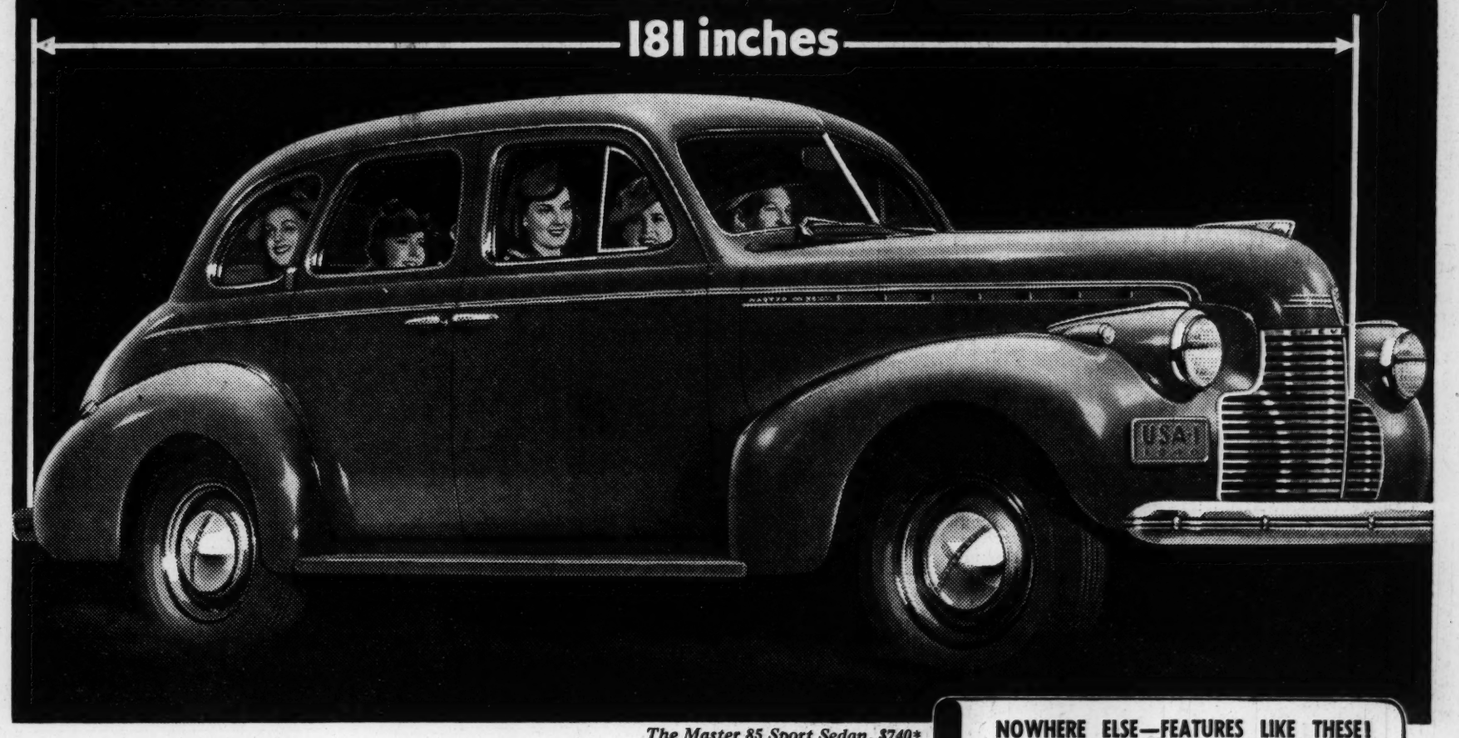

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Why Turkey Puts the Allies First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—While Turkey is leaving nothing undone to retain its traditional friendship with Soviet Russia, it has shown that it considers its ties with Britain and France of supreme importance.

A Turkish military mission has just ended a series of talks with the British authorities in London, while a Turkish economic and financial mission, under Numan Menemenciolu, Foreign Office Secretary, is on its way to London for other conferences on a trade treaty which is stated to be almost ready for signing. A reported grant of £20,000,000 by London to Ankara is understood to envisage the purchase by Turkey of British planes and other war material.

The new trade treaty is expected to enable Turkey to sell 30 per cent of its exports to Britain, instead of less than 8 per cent as previously, the new exports including copper, manganese and chromium. Thereby Turkey would considerably reduce the 45 per cent of its commerce that previously had gone to Germany.

Recent events have brought modifications in the Turkish attitude on European politics. At the outbreak of hostilities, it was apprehensive of a National Socialist push into the politically disintegrated Balkan Peninsula, while the Italians gave evidence of an early aggressive move into Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean. Russia, by thrusting a military breakwater across Germany's inroads to the Balkans, in Poland, coupled with continued Italian neutrality, have temporarily set these fears at rest.

Moves Hardly Reassuring

But not altogether. Russia's smash-and-grab incursions in the Baltic have not been reassuring events to a country which lies across Russia's maritime life-line to the southeast. German commercial inroads into Balkan markets, and Italian fortifications near its Mediterranean seaboard gave little prospect of security. So Turkey turned to Britain and France.

Yet Foreign Minister Sucru Saracoglu's Moscow visit showed no inconsistency in Turkish foreign policy. Mr. Saracoglu walked into the Kremlin with the confident step of one who doubts not he is among friends.

Russia and Turkey, it was logical to assume, nourished the same objections against Reich expansion toward the Black Sea. So a tacit mutual-resistance understanding already bound the two countries. That the understanding would bloom into a declared pact was officially admitted in Ankara as Mr. Saracoglu set out. It was not, said responsible spokesmen, to violate any detail of Turkey's Anglo-French accords, except that the appropriate ambassadors were approached with a request that Turkey might reserve its neutrality should democratic arms ultimately be leveled at Russia. The proposal was cordially considered.

Forecasts Miss

But the political forecasters had missed the conditions for Mr. Saracoglu's mission. The first dark omen was the unexpected descent of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, upon the Kremlin. Moscow's first demand was rumored to be: Mr. Saracoglu should undertake the immediate closure of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The skies over Ankara darkened quickly with a second rumor when Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff ushered in the Italian representative, Mr. Saracoglu, it was then urged, should guarantee Turkish co-operation with the Russo-Italo-German peace offensive.

There were hints that Turkey might persuade Rumania to cede Dobruja to Bulgaria, and Bessarabia to Russia, thus solidifying a Balkan bloc whose world-respected neutrality could be pressed into the cause of the peace offensive.

Immediate Reaction

Ankara's reactions were instantaneous and resolute. It was announced that Turkey's Anglo-French pacts were ready for immediate signature. There were persistent reports that Fethi Okyar, ex-London Ambassador and Turkey's most vigorous Anglophil, would replace Dr. Reyfik Saydam as the country's Premier. And meanwhile in Moscow, Mr. Saracoglu was said to be impressing Mr. Molotoff with Turkey's resolution to fulfill its pledges to the democracies, if not with Russia's co-ordination—then without.

Moscow retaliated, withholding an official denial of troop movements in the Caucasus and along the Iranian frontier just long enough to have the chagrin of seeing Turkey call certain exempt classes to the colors. The Turkish press referred significantly to the Saadabad Pact by which Ankara is committed to mutual consultation in the case of war threatening Iran, Iraq, or Afghanistan. Moscow was left in no doubt of Turkey's status as a State with a determination of its own.

Loyalty Demonstrated

In many ways Turkey had irrevocably demonstrated its loyalty to the Allies. First, it had given its word. It had moved its Army in precaution against an Italian invasion of Greece. It had stoically severed its vital trade relations with the Reich. It had welcomed General Weygand, Chief of the French forces in the Near East, to Ankara, and dispatched Gen. Kazim Orbay on a Turkish military mission to London. To Iraq, in particular, it had reaffirmed its sincerity to the Saadabad Pact.

But there was the Balkan Entente. Turkey saw in Russian support a most dissuasive factor against German aggression. If linked with this, Russia and Turkey could devise a formula for Mr. Saracoglu's Black Sea Pact—embracing Rumania, and, with Rumanian sacrifice, Bulgaria as well—Turkey would have taken a great stride toward the achievement of its ambition for a permanent status quo in the Balkans, Black Sea, and Mediterranean.

Still there was no eagerness on Ankara's part to gain this ambition at the cost of abandoning its obligations to Britain and France and under the pressure of an international oligarchy desiring to regiment Turkish prestige toward the victory of aggressive ideologies.

War Policies

This country will enter actual warfare in three contingencies. First, if it is required by England or France to fulfill its obligations for the protection of the Eastern Mediterranean, an eventuality determined largely by the motives of Rome; second, in the case of aggression by any Balkan power against a member of the Balkan Entente; and third, if its own frontiers are violated.

Given the good fortune to avoid a "fall-in" summons on any of these three counts, Turkey will work to the accomplishment of its ideals on the solid foundation of reciprocal reliance on Britain and France, continued friendship with Russia—so long as diametrical opposition to its first duty does not determine otherwise—and a politically paternal role in welding the unity of its Balkan neighbors.

Reich Plans Europe As a Commonwealth

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Nov. 22

Germany plans to establish a "European commonwealth" after the war—if it wins it, according to Franz von Papen, German envoy here.

"England proposes a European commonwealth for the future," commented Herr von Papen. "She has had ample time since the last war to establish it. Now it will be Germany's turn to look after this plan."

He added that Germany's aim is to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of Versailles and to build a better Europe.

"It is to do away with once and for all the necessity of European nations fighting each other twice in a century to establish 'European equilibrium.'"

Hungary Seeks Settlement Of Transylvania Question

BUDAPEST (AP) — Nations of southeastern Europe had Hungary's assurance today that it was eager for peaceful relations with its neighbors, although determined to protect its own interests and those of "Hungarian populations beyond her frontiers."

The assurance was delivered by Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky, who told Parliament Hungary was "not inclined to warlike adventures."

At the same time, however, Count Csaky declared Rumania's attitude toward Hungarian minorities in Transylvania "had not made too encouraging an impression on Hungarian public opinion."

He said Hungary would enter no "neutral or other blocs" with countries against which it has claims, unless an effort first were made to ease the differences.

While avoiding direct mention of Hungary's claims to Transylvania, which it lost to Rumania after the World War, the Foreign Minister suggested Rumania should cooperate "in the formation of a modern world in the Danube."

"I regret sincerely," he said, "that certain governments are not disposed to understand the language of the times."

Count Csaky also sought to allay anxiety over relations between Hungary and Soviet Russia, which now have a common frontier as a result of Russian occupation of eastern Poland.

He declared it was agreed at a recent meeting in Moscow between the Hungarian Minister and the "chief of the Russian State" that "opposition of interests of the two States was uncalled for."

It also was agreed at the meeting, he said, that trade between the countries should be developed greatly.

Rumania Cool

BUCHAREST, Nov. 22 (AP)—Hungary's suggestion that Rumania move to settle differences over Transylvania as the price of Hungarian adherence to a neutrality bloc received a cold reception today in the Rumanian press.

Newspapers indicated Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu in replying to Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky at the opening of Parliament Nov. 25 would give assurance of good treatment for Transylvania's 1,500,000 Hungarians but reaffirm Rumania's determination not to make territorial concessions.

"Rumania cannot believe in Hungary's will for peace if her Foreign Minister sets advance conditions which Rumania can't accept," the newspaper Universal said.

Efforts to draw Bulgaria into a neutral block with other Balkan states and Italy continued, with unconfirmed reports a preliminary agreement had been reached.

Some of da Vinci's Ideas

© Pictorial Press

Practical Side of Italian Artist Revealed

The first belt drives (1) and perhaps the first cog wheels carried out on Leonardo da Vinci's designs in large-scale working model. (2) Fifteenth-century version of airplane wing by da Vinci. (3) First fire ladder, a da Vinci idea. Here is working model with the artist's drawing in the background. (4) Telescope, modeled so as to be dirigible in every way. (5) Gear boxes, similar to those used in today's motorcars. (6) Model of a da Vinci suspension bridge.

Inventive Scope of da Vinci Shown in Exact New Models

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—Visual evidence of the amazing inventive scope of Leonardo da Vinci, great researcher, sculptor, and painter of the Italian Renaissance, has been on show here in an exhibition of ancient and modern Italian inventions.

For the first time the public has been enabled to appreciate the advanced universality of da Vinci's researches, through working models constructed exactly to the specifications in his notes and writings.

Here were designs for flying machines, models of parachutes, an element of differential gear similar to that used in automobiles today, a shaping and cutting machine, a planing machine for copper, roller-bearing systems, cranes, musical instruments, bridges, printing presses, and multiple-barrel machine guns.

Every model has been built only from raw material available to artisans of from the Fourteenth to Fifteenth Centuries, to show that da Vinci did not merely use his imagination but produced inventions capable of being used then and there with available materials.

A further picture of the wide scope of this greatest of Italian natural scientists and artists was given by the fact that it took 14 rooms to house models, drawings, and writings of this one man, relating to mathematics, astronomy, geology, geography, hydraulics, botany, anatomy, optics, acoustics, mechanics, flying, architecture, military art, sculpture, and painting.

One room was given over to a display of Leonardo da Vinci's studies for a City of the Future. For, when he wasn't busy this inventive artist used his time in town planning activities.

Parts of Bible in 732 Tongues With 9 Added in Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Addition of nine new languages into which portions of the Scriptures have been translated during the year ending March, 1939, by the British and Foreign Bible Society brings the total number up to 732, it is stated in the Society's annual report. Of these nine, five are for Africa, three for Asia, and one for America.

With the exception of Eskimo it would be fairly safe to say that very few people would be able to locate where these languages are spoken; they are, Wongo in Belgian Congo, Hangaza in Tanganyika Territory, Nuer in the Upper Nile Province, Bua and Kituba in Belgian Congo, Tho in French Indo-China, Mori in the Central Celebes Islands, Hkun in the Burmese State of Kengtung, and Eskimo in the Western Arctic.

The complete Bible has been translated into Nandi, mainly by the Rev. S. M. Bryson. Speakers of this language number about 185,000 spread over a large portion of Kenya. Eight hours a day for the last seven years was about the time required to complete the work. The greatest number of verses done in one day was 200 of the book of Job, while difficult passages in Exodus dealing with the High Priest's garments resulted in only nine verses in a day.

In a troubled world there was a decrease of 279,084 volumes compared to the previous year, but even so 21,039,491 volumes were circulated. This figure included 1,091,874 Bibles, 1,273,805 New Testaments, and 8,673,812 portions. It was noteworthy that in spite of the civil war in Spain no fewer than 47,000 volumes were distributed.

The representative of the Society in Manchukuo reported a circulation of nearly 800,000 books of the Scriptures, yet from a second-hand bookstall he was asked a price higher than that for a new copy. On asking the reason hewas told that nowadays very few came into the market, and that it was their best-selling second-hand book for which they could get what they asked. In Western Japan the total circulation was 544,000, an advance of 43,000 over the previous year. The increase for the whole of Japan was about 100,000 copies.

Navies Train 'Ears' on Submarines

Reports of a submarine attack on the British cruiser Belfast—sequel to the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak and the aircraft carrier Courageous—raise anew the question:

What has happened to the submarine detector methods that were supposed to obviate the dangers of under-water attack?

A ranking naval expert, necessarily writing anonymously, discusses the submarine detection problem.

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, when the presence of a submarine is suspected, detecting apparatus is brought into use, such as existed only in wistful wishing at a corresponding period of the World War.

When that war burst upon a startled world, the submarine was an untried weapon which had been given but little consideration. However, the submarine soon proved itself to be a terrible menace, and then intensive efforts were directed toward providing a means to frustrate its activities.

It was immediately apparent that the most essential need was a means for locating submerged submarines, and many brilliant intellects devoted their time to solving this problem.

Primitive Instrument

In a short time the British were in possession of a nondirectional instrument which could disclose the presence of a submarine, but which was of little value in locating it. Later, they developed directional devices of primitive types.

For some time before the United States entered the war, the Navy Department had tested every device that seemed to have possibilities as a submarine detector, but none proved to be satisfactory.

In May, 1917, the problem was attacked in earnest by a special board which had the co-operation of numerous concerns that possessed the necessary personnel, laboratory equipment, and experience. Assistance was rendered by the General Electric Company, Western Electric Company, Submarine Signal Company, and many physicists throughout the country. The board was furnished complete information concerning the progress the Allies had made in developing detecting devices.

Detector Passes Test

By October, 1917, several types of detectors had been placed in quantity production, and in December, sample sets were taken to Britain. They were installed in British vessels and proved so satisfactory the British Admiralty requested to be supplied with a large number of sets.

Although none of the Allies' apparatus had given entire satisfaction, one of their ideas developed by United States research became the basic principle of the present acoustical apparatus. It utilized the "binaural effect." By listening to two sounds, one in each ear, until their volume is the same, the direction of the sounds can be determined. The chief United States contribution to the use of this scheme was the discovery that microphones, with properly constructed, but relatively insensitive, receivers, could be used binaurally.

None of the apparatus developed by the United States fulfilled all requirements of the perfect detecting device, because all were affected by the noise set up by disturbed water and could only approximate distances, but they were such an improvement over all previous instruments that they immediately began to exert a distinctly favorable effect in the campaign against submarines.

These devices depended on picking up and locating noises made by submarines, and no moving submarine can be absolutely noiseless when submerged, because it cannot be controlled unless in motion.

Germans Learn Lesson

The Germans soon learned their lesson and when hunted, their submarines would, if the depth of water permitted, lie on the bottom with all machinery stopped.

This procedure brought up the problem of detecting submarines at rest, and at the time of the armistice, the United States had several devices developed to the point of being ready for quantity production. Some of them depended on magnetic principles and others on methods which never have been disclosed.

The most successful World War tactics for locating and attacking submarines required the use of a unit of three vessels, although two could work together. Each vessel would obtain a bearing of the submarine which was signaled to the leader, where the position of the submarine was plotted. The derived direction and distance of the submarine was then given to the other vessels, together with orders for the speed to be used and the pattern for dropping depth bombs.

The type of listening device developed in the United States was of no value when there was external noise to interfere, and when listening for or trying to locate a submarine, all vessels of the unit had to stop, and even then water-transmitted noises from other ships in the vicinity frequently spoiled the hunt. The Germans made matters harder by eliminating many sounds in their submarines.

The French had been devoting attention to the possibilities of supersonic devices in connection with locating submarines. The United States took up this problem and its work along this line was undertaken by groups at Columbia University and San Pedro, California. A successful apparatus was developed in the late summer of 1918, but too late to be of value before the war ended.

This type of detector, commonly known as the echo device, is a great improvement on the acoustical devices of World War days, and in one form or another, is now used by all navies. It can be used with speeds up to around 15 knots; it determines distances as well as directions; it has a greater effective range; and it is not affected by external noises to any extent.

The underlying principle of the echo device has, for some 60 years, been known as the "piezo-electrical effect," and is the change of shape which takes place in certain crystals, among which is quartz, when subjected to electrostatic stress. Conversely such crystals will redevelop electrical charges when subjected to mechanical stress.

Quartz Plates Vibrate

In the under water echo device, supersonic vibrations are obtained from quartz plates which vibrate with a frequency of around 100,000 cycles a second under the applied electrostatic stress. The apparatus used for transmitting supersonic vibrations, also can be used for receiving them as audible sound when the proper amplifying and heterodyning means are supplied.

Supersonic vibrations are transmitted as a beam of high-frequency sound by causing the quartz plates to vibrate longitudinally in the direction of their thickness. During a search, this beam of sound is swept around "in azimuth" (horizontally), and when an echo is intercepted by the receiver, a timing device permits the distance of the reflecting object to be ascertained. The distance obtained, together with the bearing given by the azimuth dial, definitely locates the object with reference to the searching vessel.

With this type of apparatus, a single hunting vessel can cover a wide area much more rapidly and efficiently than three similar ships could with the acoustical devices.

However, the echo method cannot be relied on to locate submarines resting on the bottom, because interference is introduced by sound reflections from the ocean bed. But doubtless other navies have developed forms of detectors that can be used under such conditions.

Attack on Cruiser At Base Reported

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 22

The New York Times said today that "for the second time since the outbreak of the war a German submarine has slipped through the defenses of a British naval base and launched an attack on a British warship, according to private advices received in New York last night."

"The ship," it was stated "was the crusier Belfast lying in the Firth of Forth. The extent of the damage was not disclosed, but the submarine was reported to have escaped."

(Private information reaching the Associated Press in New York indicated that the Belfast had suffered damage, but that this may have been caused by a mine and not by a submarine's torpedo.)

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Italian steamer Fianona, 6,660 tons, was reported today to have struck a mine off the southeast coast of England.

The ship was holed badly by the explosion, which occurred last night, it was said, but still was afloat today while tugs tried to pull her into port.

None of the crew of 33 was reported injured. It was not at once clear how many, if any, passengers the Fianona carried.

Took to Boats

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that a German ship, the Bertha Fisser, had been intercepted by a British warship near Iceland.

A brief announcement here said the German crew started to sink their ship and took to the boats, and that they later were picked up by a British warship.

The Bertha Fisser is a 4,110-ton freighter, built in 1919, belonging to the Emden firm of Fisser and Von Doornum.

[An earlier dispatch from Reykjavik, Iceland, reported that a freighter "of uncertain identity" was shelled by a warship off the Iceland coast, and that it later was breaking up on the rocks. Wreckage drifting ashore carried the name Bertha Fischer, the dispatch said, although the name Ada and the registry port of Bergen were carried on the vessel's side.]

All on Ship Safe

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP) — The Japanese passenger liner Terukuni Maru, which supposedly hit a mine yesterday, sank so slowly within sight of England's east coast that none of the 206 passengers and crew was lost—and even a passenger's dog was saved.

The 11,930-ton Terukuni Maru was the first Japanese ship to be lost since the war began. Four persons, two of them British, suffered slight injuries.

Trawler Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The 250-ton British trawler Delphine was reported last night to have been sunk by a submarine. Her crew was reported rescued.

Six Signs Keep Peekskill a Town

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. (AP)—Somebody forgot to put up six signs, so the village of Peekskill can't secede from itself and become a city for at least another year.

Meanwhile, it has a complete slate of office-less city officers, wondering what to do.

The thriving suburb of New York City (population 17,700) voted itself out of the town of Cortland, of which it constitutes the majority, and elected the city officers two weeks ago.

But the State Court of Appeals shattered Peekskill's dream Nov. 21 by jettisoning the whole business on the ground the election had not been legally advertised.

Everybody in town knew about the election long in advance, the court acknowledged, and the local papers carried reams of information on it, but somebody forgot to post six public, formal notices in accordance with village law.

Big Tax Refund For N. Y. Estate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury refunded $215,465 Nov. 21 to the estate of the late Clinton P. Case of New York City because of overpayment of 1937-38 income taxes.

Other actions included:

Refunds—$81,048 to Alden Rodney Ludlow of Mill Neck, N. Y., on 1935-36 income taxes; $35,562 to the North Virginia Corporation, N. Y., on 1932 income taxes; $12,596 plus credit of $39,065 to the National Biscuit Company, New York, on 1934-35 income taxes.

Credits—$33,915 to the Barnsdall Corporation, New York, on 1929-30 income taxes.

Claims for additional taxes abandoned—$84,990 for Leon H. Rubin, Buffalo, N. Y., on 1921-31 income taxes; $40,939 for the Skelly Oil Trading Group, New York, on 1929 income taxes; $250,955 for Bula E. Croker, West Palm Beach, Fla., on 1932 income taxes; and $25,996 for the United Drug Company, Boston, on 1937 income and undistributed profits taxes.

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Candid Camera Views the British War Cabinet in Informal Talks on Strategy

Wide World; © International

Awaiting the Arrival of Other Ministers
Prime Minister Chamberlain with Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister. Behind Mr. Chamberlain are Sir John Anderson, Secretary for Home Security (left), and Viscount Halifax.

Assembling for the Cabinet's Official Photograph
Pictured in informal pose in this group, from left to right, are Viscount Halifax, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Kingsley Wood, and Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Dominions, former Foreign Secretary.

Winston Churchill 'Somewhere in France'
The British First Lord of the Admiralty confers with Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, at the British General Headquarters, during Mr. Churchill's visit to the front.

Hold Key Posts in the British Regime
Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister (left), and Prime Minister Chamberlain apparently deep in important discussion. Photo passed by the British censor.

Drama Reveals Europe's Vast Espionage Net

The following account of espionage activities throughout Europe was compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other sources.

Another glimpse of the usually well-concealed operations of Europe's vast army of espionage and counter-espionage agents was obtained Nov. 21 with a Berlin announcement that two leaders of the British Intelligence Service, a "Mr. Best" and a "Captain Stevens," had been arrested recently in an attempted dash across the Netherlands frontier.

The German report stated that the two agents were captured at Venloo, where Netherlands dispatches Nov. 9 reported a mysterious border incident.

German officers in the Security Service of the Elite Guard, assigned to establish contact with Central Headquarters of the British Intelligence Service at the Hague, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the British agents, the German official statement revealed. The German officers posed as revolutionary workers.

Arrests Are Frequent

Arrests similar to this have occurred with increasing frequency throughout Europe. A recent report from Turkey told of the arrest of seven German espionage agents for instigating an underground propaganda campaign, while the recent arrest of a lieutenant-colonel in the Netherlands army disclosed a plot to smuggle Netherlands uniforms into Germany.

In Berlin, executions for espionage have reached a total of at least 15 during the past month. In most cases convictions were made for divulging secrets to foreign military agents.

Sweden, which during the World War was a well-known center for espionage rings, recently arrested two Americans and nine other foreigners for suspected espionage, while in Norway picture postcards of the "cross - marks - my - room - wish-you-were-here" type landed a suspected spy in jail recently. Authorities observed that the crosses invariably marked military points.

Precautions Here

British military censorship has passed a law to prevent the use of postcards by spies. The law provides that persons wishing to send cards to "censorable countries" give their information to a stationer, who himself will address and send the cards. In this way, the Government can keep a closer check on cards being sent.

The United States has taken precautions against military construction secrets getting into enemy hands by giving the War and Navy Departments strict control over the export of any materials that might disclose such secrets. Such measures as that of the Canadian Government in clearing a 20-foot lane along a 300-mile stretch of bushland and scrub on the Quebec-Maine border, are designed to prevent the entrance of spies into Canada.

Neutral Switzerland, which has always been a mecca for the espionage agents of belligerent countries, is still experiencing trouble with spies, in spite of new severe restrictive measures designed to rid the country of them.

The first big spy case to come before the court since the war began resulted Nov. 2 in the sentencing of a danseuse to five years imprisonment after being convicted of leading an international spy ring and working for several foreign governments.

A former draftsman in a Swiss arms factory was also sentenced to three years imprisonment for treason and espionage.

Colombian Air Lines Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia — Officials here attribute economic importance and political significance to the merger of the two air transport companies, "Saco" (Servicio Aereo Colombiano) and "Scadta" (Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aereos). Economically, the country expects improved service and faster development of this class of transport. The political significance of the merger, presumably, lies in the effective nationalization of a German organized and operated air line.

The new, single company will be known as the Sociedad Columbiana de Navegacion Aerea with headquarters in this city. The "Saco" suspended all its services and offices, the "Scadta" route organization being preferred for the combination. The newspaper El Tiempo, commenting on the merger, said it was one of the most transcendental events in Colombia during recent years.

Referring to the economic consequences of the war, the Bank of the Republic said that these, so far, have been of small account. Following the first moment of alarm, it said, confidence had revived and normal business movement maintained. Every industrial index was satisfactory. Gold production, especially, was most satisfactory and it was confidently predicted that production for the year would exceed 30,000,000 pesos.

Stock exchange values declined from 5 to 15 per cent, following the war's outbreak, but the general financial system, thanks to central control, easily absorbed the shocks from overseas.

Anti-Fascist Movement in Chile Organized Along Military Lines

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 22 (AP)—Alberto Gallinato, President of the Anti-Fascist Combatants' Association, disclosed Nov. 19 the existence of an "organization formed along military lines" to oppose Fascism in Chile.

Señor Gallinato made his revelation in a statement that a street battle which probably would have resulted in bloodshed was averted when the Government refused to permit the National Fascist Party to hold a meeting in the Victoria Theater here.

He said "about 6,000 members of the Association planned to surround and attack the Fascists," if they met.

"Taking advantages of the experiences of the rise of Fascism in other countries due to the weakness of the Government's attempts to control it," he said, "we have an organization formed along military lines. The majority of the members have served in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and a number fought in the Spanish civil war."

Police placed guards around the theater and canceled the Fascist meeting, while parties comprising the Chilean Popular Front Government agreed not to hold a scheduled demonstration against the Fascists.

The Fascist leader, Raul Olivares, writing in the Fascist newspaper La Patria, declared, "We submit to the Government's order not to hold the meeting," but added, "We undertake the revolutionary struggle in all its drama and heroism."

Young Explorers Report Unmapped Alaskan Lake

KETCHIKAN, Alaska (AP)—Two Hartford, Conn., youths claim to have discovered an unmapped lake and tributary of the Blue River on an unsuccessful wilderness quest for a rare species of glacier bear.

Robert Harr and Harry Howroyd, returning from the virtually unexplored region 100 miles northeast of here in British Columbia, said their greatest hazard was a three-day blizzard.

Reich Claims Confession In Bombing Plot

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The German Secret Political Police have announced that a Munich plotter confessed to the Nov. 8 attempt to assassinate Reichsführer Hitler.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the secret police, said Georg Elser of Munich planted a time bomb in the Nazi beer cellar there at the instigation of Otto Strasser, longtime Hitler foe, and with funds furnished by Great Britain.

Herr Himmler said that in trying to reach Switzerland, Herr Elser was caught the very night of the explosion, which killed eight persons and which Herr Hitler escaped by 11 minutes.

Herr Elser confessed Nov. 14, he said, and several accomplices were arrested, but the information was kept secret until last night to expedite other seizures. Herr Himmler appealed to all citizens for further information regarding Herr Elser or former associates.

He did not mention the Government's offer of rewards totaling 900,000 marks (nominally $360,000) for arrest of the Munich plotters, and authorities declined to comment on it. Eight Nazis were killed in the Munich blast.

[In London, the British Foreign Office denied any agent of the British Government had "any knowledge" of a German "described as having placed a bomb in the Munich cellar."

Herr Strasser, accused of organizing the Munich plot, broke with Herr Hitler in 1930, before the Nazi rise to power. He last was reported in Paris, where the Paris Soir quoted him Monday as saying he fled Zurich, Switzerland, four hours ahead of a German extradition request.

A one-time Nazi lieutenant, Herr Strasser left Germany after being deprived of citizenship in 1934, the same year his brother Gregor was killed in the Purge. He heads the "black front," opposing Hitler's regime, and has operated from various countries.]

Herr Elser, credited by the Gestapo with actually building the bomb "in a manner unique in criminal history," was said to have started machinations in September and October, 1938, and to have begun putting his plans together in August, 1939.

First, said Herr Himmler, he built a six-day time clock into a pillar of the beer cellar and seven days before the annual Nazi celebration there, the explosive was planted.

On Nov. 2 and 3, Herr Elser failed in attempts to place a detonator in the bursting chamber, said the Gestapo chief, but succeeded during the night of Nov. 4-5. Then he left for Switzerland, but returned to Munich Nov. 7 to make sure all was in order and to deaden the sound of the ticking clock.

On the morning of Nov. 8, he left by way of Ulm, but was arrested that night when the border was closed as a result of the bomb explosion.

The Gestapo communiqué charged that the British intelligence headquarters for Western Europe was located at the Hague, Netherlands capital.

The British, it said, "sought to establish contact with what were surmised to be revolutionary organizations" in Germany, having been led to believe from German emigres' stories that "opposition existed in the State, Party, and Army with the aim of causing revolution in the Reich."

Nebraska Still Has 'Em

WYMORE, Neb. (AP) — Want proof that old Dobbin is on the way back?

The Wymore City Council voted recently to erect a 100-foot hitching rack for the accommodation of farmers' horses. Wymore, in southeastern Nebraska, has a population of about 2,700.

Nazis Lose 4 More Planes, 1 Over Britain, 3 at Front

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—German reconnaissance planes made flights over Southeastern England and Northern Scotland today for the third successive day. The Air Ministry announced that one craft was shot down yesterday by British pursuit planes over the East Coast.

Today a German warplane driven to a high altitude by antiaircraft fire flew over villages near the mouth of the Thames.

No air raid warning was sounded, and crowds collected in the streets to watch the plane. Another German raid dropped bombs over the Shetland Islands off the Northern Coast of Scotland, setting fire to an air force plane.

Gunfire was heard at an undisclosed town on the Northeast Coast of Britain during the night, and air raid warnings were sounded in the district about Humber, in the center of Britain's East Coast.

Antiaircraft guns fired again at 7 p. m. on German planes over the East Coast and British fighters were sent up to intercept them. No bombs were dropped, however, and the all clear signal was given after 75 minutes.

German despatches showed the DNB, the official German news agency, admitted that reconnaissance flights over England yesterday cost Germany one plane.

The agency said one German plane had "not returned" from the flights which yielded "elucidating photographs."

Meanwhile, Paris despatches reported the destruction of three German planes on the Western Front, two of which plunged in flames.

The French, in their evening communiqué, said:

"The day has been notable for an artillery duel to the east of the Saar, also east of Vosges.

"The two air forces were active. An enemy reconnaissance plane was brought down within our lines. Two fighters were brought down in flames over the enemy lines.

"All our aircraft rejoined their bases."

German artillery claimed to have dispersed advancing French infantry on the Western Front north of Grindorf and six miles south of Merzig near the Luxemburg border. The German official agency said the French had advanced their positions on French soil to the southern edge of the forest south of the road between Kitzing and Mandern.

French artillery of all calibres was again reported active in the Perl sector near the Luxemburg, French and German borders.

Here in London a British civil aircraft inadvertently flew into London's own balloon barrage, the Air Ministry announced, and was brought to the ground. Both occupants of the plane were killed.

The plane was the first announced victim of the huge British system of protective blimps over London's industrial areas.

Islands Set Off

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister, has restricted residence in and visits to the Orkney and Shetland islands to persons holding special permits.

The order becomes effective Dec. 1.

One of Britain's main naval bases is in the Orkneys at Scapa Flow, north of Scotland.

The islands have been raided several times by German planes.

U. S. Planes for Canada, Delivery Problem Solved

WALHALLA, N. D. (AP)—This city had visions of becoming an important point in the shipment of airplanes from United States manufacturers to Canada where they will be used in training aviators for service in Europe.

The United States Neutrality Law forbids the flying of warplanes that Canada and Great Britain may buy from United States across the international border. Reports are current that an airport will be constructed at the border north of here, half on the United States side and half on the Canadian side. The American-made planes would be flown to the United States port, and then be hauled, taxied, or pushed across into Canada.

North Star Leaves Philadelphia Amid Appropriate Setting

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The North Star, flagship of the latest Antarctic expedition, left the Philadelphia Navy Yard in near freezing temperatures Nov. 21 on the second leg of her voyage to the bottom of the world.

A driving snow and a cold north wind provided a semblance of what is to come as the great wooden ship headed down the Delaware River toward the sea, with a crew of 70 and curious cargo ranging from puppy dogs to a giant snow cruiser.

Lead-off ship in the Government's first antarctic venture in more than 100 years, the North Star left Boston last week and stopped here to take on planes and instruments.

Himmler Accused

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Otto Strasser, erstwhile lieutenant of Adolf Hitler accused as the instigator of the Munich bomb plot against the German Führer, charged in an interview today that the Munich explosion was "organized" by his accuser—Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police.

"I have just received formal proof from a devoted party member that the project emanated with Himmler, himself," said Herr Strasser, an exile from Germany, in an interview with Havas, French news agency.

"He declared to Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of the Nazi Party and second in line of succession to Herr Hitler) that he needed the attack in order to unleash a 'hate offensive' against England and in order to have a pretext which would permit him to deal with domestic adversaries, notably the Black Front."

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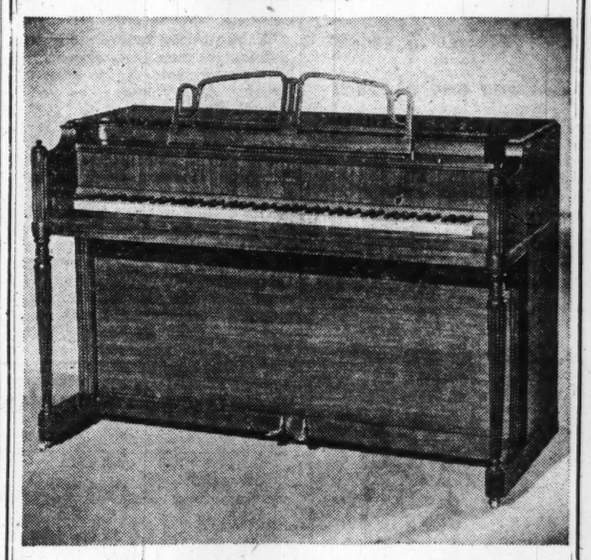

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How Tight Is Patrol By Allied Sea Police?

(Continued from Page 1)

nalling conversation with the cruiser.

I was able to recall enough of my own wartime Morse to read some of the warship's signals. A recurrent message was "don't use your radio," the reason being that this might give us both away to any German war vessel that happened to be visting in our neighborhood.

Later the passengers understood that the Captain had already sent his company a forewarning of his impending fate immediately on seeing the man-of-war come over the horizon.

Forced to Turn South

For ten minutes the signalling went back and forth. Judging from the boarding tackle which we dropped on deck our Captain wanted the British to lower a boat and visit and search us on the high seas in the time-honored way of war. But no boat could have been launched in such a swell, for even our more comfortable vessel was rocking about 30 degrees. Accordingly the cruiser ignored the invitation and ordered us to proceed south under the lee of the Faeroe Islands there to await an armed escort.

As we changed our course south the cruiser moved across to our starboard bow and then trailed us to the Faros keeping about five miles away. This he did in order not to give the impression to any lurking German submarine that we were under convoy—an impression which would have subjected us to sinking in conformity with the new policy laid down by the German Government to destroy convoyed merchantmen.

Night had come on by the time we arrived at the Danish outpost, wrapping the accompanying cruiser in darkness except for occasional signalling. For an hour or so we silently awaited the boarding party.

Suddenly the British shot out of the gloom in a seven-oared gig clothed in life belts and sou'westers and armed. Led by a lieutenant-commander the Bluejackets swarmed up the rope ladder, our searchlights spotlighting the scene, as passengers and crew looked on excitedly. Some tried to take pictures of this mid-ocean adventure, but were rebuked by the officer, shouting "Don't take pictures."

Having arrived on deck the officer went to the bridge, paid his respects to our Captain, and then left a middy of about 18 summers and half a dozen men aboard.

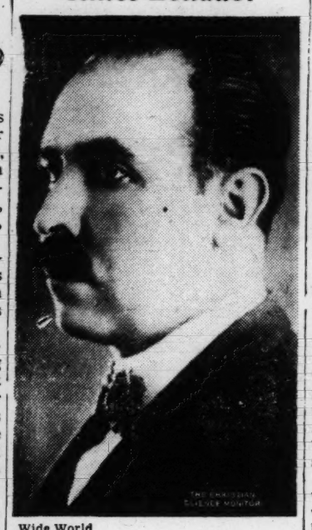
Under their guidance we resumed our journey south, whiling away the time in pleasant but not too enlightening chats with our guards. Saturday with lifeboats lowered we moved through the minefields into British waters and next day were shifted into harbor.

Cables Never Sent

The passengers have been examined by the shore authorities; our cabin windows have been blacked out as protection against aerial attacks; and the laborious job of looking over the ship's documents which have to be sent to London is still in progress.

This morning somebody was allowed to go ashore with telegrams, included my original dispatch. Subsequent developments showed this was apparently a pleasant but meaningless gesture, as some of the Swedes who sent cables tell me today that their messages were not received, even though they were charged transmission fees.

Rules Ecuador



Wide World

Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio

President of the Ecuador Senate and of the National Congress who has been Acting President of the Nation since the passing of President Narvaez on Nov. 17.

Dr. del Rio will hold the post until a successor is elected in the coming elections. He is a lawyer in the employ of several foreign companies with holdings in Ecuador. He is a director of the Liberal Party and President of the University of Guayaquil.

Chicagoans Fit Up City With View to Its 'Sale'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With all its bigness and the rough things that usually seem to go with bigness, Chicago has a kinder, finer side. In fact there's more to that side than many folks suspect. For example, there are 3,000,000 persons here who go to church, at least once in a while. They associate themselves in some way with over 2,000 churches.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, which has just set out in a vigorous way to sell the city to outsiders, feels that a church-going community has something more to sell than the other kind. Anyway these are some of the interesting facts dug up by the Association in its campaign.

But Chicago doesn't rest on whatever laurels such figures provide. The job of selling a city, it knows, is partly a job of making the city worth selling. First, says Leverett S. Lyon, new executive officer of the Association, the salesman must know all there is to know about his product. Next the product must be good. And if it isn't, Mr. Lyon notes, it must be improved.

Chicago is overlooking none of its shortcomings in this job. Mr. Lyons is not a Chicagoan. He came from the Brookings Institution in Washington; and he sees things here that need attention, things that only an outsider sometimes can see, and which, at least, only an outsider will speak about.

With $500,000 raised through public subscription, to spend, Mr. Lyons is going to put some of that into the effort to make the city better, before talking too much about it. He is looking just now for those things that aren't up to par, and for ways to pull them up.

Postmen Added

Meanwhile there are little items here that make news.

Many throughout the city may have noticed new faces among those hardy fellows lugging mail sacks about. No they aren't substitutes. There have been 227 new postal delivery routes and 40 new collection routes recently added by the Post Office Department.

Latin Trade Advances

As might be expected, Chicago's direct trade with foreign countries, especially Latin America, is jumping. The Association says inquiries have come in recently from 37 different countries.

Conventions Increase

Despite, or perhaps it should be said, because of, the New York and San Francisco Fairs, Chicago this year will have entertained at least 1,202,000 convention delegates from out of town, an increase of 297,000 over 1938.

Travel Rises

Also, as might be expected, travelers are turning this way. The Chicago Motor Club reports inquiries from tourists this summer were up 25 per cent over 1938. This wasn't all due to the Fairs. Much of it is travel which ordinary would go to Europe.

House Plans Improve

The search for a house low enough in price to fit the wage-earners pocketbook is bearing fruit here. The average cost of houses built here in 1936, the Bell Savings Building and Loan Association reports, was $9,010. In 1938 it was $7,053. In October this year it was $6,679. This isn't due to lower building costs, for as a matter of fact they have increased. It is the result of better planning, conscious planning on a small, low-cost scale.

Ralph W. Cessna

Wheeler Urges Farm Drive For Parity Price

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, urged stronger farm organization Nov. 21 and outlined a twofold legislative program for agricultural relief, after citing continued unemployment and an unsolved farm problem as the greatest "dangers" to American democracy.

He told the National Farmers Union here in a broadcast (NBC) that passage of a self-financing cost of production or parity price act, coupled with a farm debt adjustment bill, would disperse much of the farmers' troubles. Mr. Wheeler has introduced such bills, sponsored by the organization, in the Senate.

"With industry and labor organized," he said, "you farmers must organize to protect the vital interest of agriculture. Only through organization can he (the farmer) demand and obtain a fair share of the national income. The present Administration has grappled with and acted upon the farm problem—but we have not found the answer. Farm income is greater, but the problem is still with us."

Senator Wheeler's parity price bill, which he suggested could easily be extended to cover other crops besides the wheat now embraced, provides for issuance of certificates, representing the difference between the estimated level of prices and cost of production, to be financed through their purchase by processors.

His other bill would scale down farm debts through economic study of individual farms by local committees during a five-year period in which the farmer would remain on the land after foreclosure by the Federal Land Bank and subsequest purchase by the Farm Mortgage Corporation.

U. S. Studies British Plan To Seize Reich Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — The first reaction of official Washington to the British plan for seizing German exports on the high seas was to withhold decision until it becomes clear whether the United States is appreciably involved.

If Germany is both willing and able to make serious inroads on British exports to the United States by way of retaliation, then the effect on the United States would be substantial. This is a matter which only the future can determine. The immediate effect of the cutting off of German exports, however, is quite another matter.

Imports of German goods in the month of October, the first month in which war shipments were approximately reflected, had literally dried up almost to a trickle. Commerce Department figures show that only $40,000 in German goods cleared through the American customs in that period. This compares with $606,000 in the previous month of September, a figure which undoubtedly included a good deal of pre-war commerce. It compares more strikingly with the figure for October of last year, when German goods to the amount of $13,330,000 were imported.

Effect on U. S. Trade

It is pointed out in trade circles that the United States is, by and large, independent of imports from Germany with a few exceptions. Some scientific instruments, chemicals, dyestuffs and the like may still be needed by American concerns. But in these cases, it is likely that they have stocked up on these goods, in anticipation of the war.

The situation contrasts vigorously with that of 1914-17. The wartime ability of substitute American dyes to run at the first drop of rain is still a vivid memory, and was only an indication of how heavily American industry relied on specialized German products at that time. This may have been a good reason why the United States insisted on the right of neutrals to carry German goods to the United States even up to the entry of the United States into the war. It may also explain in part why the British Government refrained from seizing German exports until after the United States was heavily involved on the Allied side, and even then the legal experts of the State Department took exception to the British action.

Threat to British Trade

More important is the possibility of German damage to British shipments to the United States. These, under the Neutrality Law, cannot be carried in American flag shipping, so that any sinkings will not at once involve a direct interest of the United States. However the need of American concerns and consumers for a number of British goods, plus their sympathies for the Allied cause, would constitute an interest in this trade whose value remains to be determined.

There is equally an interest of the United States in the international law involved. On frequent occasions, the Department of State took exception to British actions during the World War, and to the legal grounds which the British Government put forward. This may, of course, occur again. On the other hand, there is a great difference between a dispute over a point of law, and even a dispute over a trade arrangement, and the basic matter of good relations between the United States and the allied cause which it supports from behind the walls of neutrality.

Commercial Passports

This co-operation was illustrated yesterday in the announcement of a new system for pre-examination of American cargoes and their certification by British consular authorities, so that the ships will not have to go into contraband control ports and be subject to great delays. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles then said that the British had been formally told that "naturally, this Government reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law, and is not to be understood as indorsing any principle of interference with trade of genuinely neutral character."

This statement was construed in some quarters as a warning to the British Admiralty, which undoubtedly it was, in a moderate manner of speaking. The two Governments, however, have worked so closely together in taking steps to avert an outbreak of aggravating incidents such as gravely impaired Anglo-American relations shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1914, that no serious difficulties are anticipated or even if serious difficulties arise, it appears most likely here that they will be ironed out as fast as they occur.

Neutrality Shifts Nine Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Described as "one of the largest charter contracts in the recent history of American shipping," Lykes Brothers Steamship Company announced today it had chartered nine of its vessels to two other companies.

Seven went to the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation to carry Chilean nitrate to United States ports; two to the Robin Line for its South African service.

"This contract represents an adjustment of American shipping to the requirements of the Neutrality Act," J. A. Woods, president of the nitrate concern, said. "It enables those ships to continue to employ their American crews and enables them to replace their lost European business by trade with South America."

The vessels in the transfer with the nitrate concern were not named by the line, announcement of the charter said that in addition to the "very substantial" payment to the onwers of the vessels, the shipments contracted for by the corporation would pay about $250,000 to the United States Government in Panama Canal tolls, with a like amount going for stevedoring and warehouse use in the United States.

The two freighters transferred to the Robin Line were the West Hobomac of 5,755 tons and the Memaha, 6,501 tons.

Coincidentally the United States Lines reported that bookings to Bermuda aboard the steamship President Harding had been opened at No. 1 Broadway, Service will start in the middle of December.

Liner 'Interned'

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The French liner Ile de France, which has been tied up at her North River pier since Sept. 8, was moved today to a Staten Island berth where she was expected to remain for the duration of the war.

The Ile de France, a 43,450-ton passenger ship which has been in trans-Atlantic service for 13 years, was the French Line's flagship until the super-liner Normandie entered service three years ago.

The Normandie, which was in port when war was declared, still is at her regular berth here. The Ile de France was moved because pier space was needed for French vessels, mostly freighters, still in service.

The Ile de France still is in command of her regular master, Capt. Albert Fontaine. A skeleton crew of 100 is aboard. The rest of her crew, which normally is about 900, was sent back to France.

English Teachers Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

a discussion of what the pupil needs and how he may through his work in English have broadening experiences, Miss Essie Chamberlain of the Oak Park, Ill., High School, as President of the organization, guides the convention into general and special sessions on such questions as better speech, motion picture standards among young people, radio programs, the use of English as a means of everyday conversation and writing, the newspaper in the classroom and its influence on the adult reader, creative writing, the novel as an educational force, leisure-time resources, and of course the ever-insistent subject of reading intelligently to oneself—how to teach it, how to test it, what part reading out loud and discussing what one reads may have in the improvement of man's use of one of his most challenging and important tools.

There is fun on the program, too—fun besides the excursions around New York to places of interest. Kate Seredy, author of "The Good Master," and "The White Stag," talks on "The People in My Books." Wilfred Bronson, marine artist and author of "The Wonder World of Ants," and "Paddlewings," takes the delegates into the strange lands of his experience, where penguins moon over music and giant tortoises store water away like camels.

Among the other writers on the program are Edna Ferber, Genevieve Taggard, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and Joseph Auslander. Among well known educators who will speak are William Heard Kilpatrick and Hughes Mearns. Holding joint meetings with the National Council is the National Association of Journalism Directors.

Means of Communication

"We in England look at English as essentially a means of communication and teach it as such," said Gerald P. Hankin, formerly His Majesty's Inspector of Secondary Schools, and a speaker in the international relations section of the convention on the subject "The Teaching of English in English Schools."

"I put at the top the power of expression, the power of comprehension, and the power of appreciation," Mr. Hankin said in an interview. English as a means of communication he defined as "saying a plain thing in a plain way." Incidentally he deplored with some humor the educational jargon indulged in by American educators—even by some teachers of English!

"English as communication includes listening as well as speaking," he pointed out, and spoke of the teaching through school broadcasts so well developed in the schools of Great Britain.

English, geography, and history he considers indistinguishable as a means of showing a child's development in the use of English as a means of communication. When he goes into a school as Inspector, Mr. Hankin deals with the oral and written work in all three fields. Handwriting, too, as part of the work in English is gauged in classes other than those in "English." "Especially do I encourage good English expression in the" (natural) "science notebooks," he added with a rueful smile.

Ancient Essay Slumps

The old type of written "essay" which has so little use in everyday affairs, is being cut down in English schools and a great variety of written and oral expression encouraged in its place. "Perhaps because of this variety, at any rate as a result of our attitude toward English as a means of communication, we seldom have the criticism from British industrialists and other businessmen that you seem to have over here," he said. School libraries with trained librarians are increasing in England, he reported, "and while we do not have much of what you in America call 'projects' and other expressions of 'progressive education' there are perhaps more small experiments going on in the individual schools of England than in any other country in the world," Mr. Hankin said. While here for the British Government, explaining the Magna Carta to visitors to the New York World's Fair, he has visited hundreds of schools and colleges.

"We believe in encouraging the natural bent of the teacher of English," he went on. "Within a group of teachers of English in a school, we allow great freedom in planning the work for their school. We also encourage the individual contribution of a teacher. For example, if a teacher reads poetry very well and can teach the children to love poetry, she is given full opportunity to do so."

Mr. Hankin thinks that Americans talk a great deal about propaganda and how to control it. "The best protection against propaganda is to understand the English language," he said. "Teach a child what words actually mean, then he will more easily recognize catch phrases and trick ways of saying things."

Chrysler- C. I. O. Moves for Peace Strike New Snag

DETROIT, Nov. 22 (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, charged today that the Congress of Industrial Organization had organized shop foremen and supervisors in "a new effort to control production in the plants of the Corporation."

The effect of the new organization, Mr. Keller said, would be to place C. I. O. representatives in command of both sides of collective-bargaining procedure. "In practice, C. I. O. people purporting to represent management would be bargaining with C. I. O. representatives of the employees," he said in a prepared statement.

Mr. Keller's charge injected a new note of discord into the seven-week-old controversy which has tied up the Corporation's production of new model cars and made 100,000 workers idle.

Negotiators for the company and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers meanwhile sought without success to reach a compromise on wage schedules to be incorporated in a new union contract. Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W.-C. I. O. Regional Director, said:

"I want to say regretfully that we are far apart. We had an opportunity to learn more definitely what the company's position on wages was and we were just miles and miles apart."

Conferences have been resumed and it was agreed to meet again Nov. 23, Thanksgiving Day, if necessary in order to speed a settlement.

Trade With Italy

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Britain's desire for better trade relations with Italy were expressed in the House of Commons today by Mr. R. A. Butler, Foreign Undersecretary.

He hoped "increased Anglo-Italian trade, to the benefit of both countries," would result from the friendship agreement which Britain and Italy signed April 16, 1938.

Informed persons said pacts of a more specific nature were the logical outcome of the present broad compact.

Argentine Trade for Allies?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 22 (AP)—Commercial circles expressed the belief today that Argentina would continue to favor import trade from Great Britain and France in a buy-from-those-who-buy-from-us policy.

They professed to find such intimations in a circular issued by the Exchange Control office.

The statement was regarded as particularly significant in view of trade talks now under way between United States Treasury and State Department experts and Argentine experts. For three hours Nov. 21, they discussed products of the two countries to which tariff reductions might be applied.

Recently, there has been a boom in exports to the United States. October shipments more than doubled those of a year before. In the first 10 months of this year, the total value of exports to the United States was $48,449,500, as against $31,031,116 for the corresponding period of 1938.

The Exchange Control circular said, in part, "it is necessary in defense of our export trade to take care that our import requirements shall continue to be supplied from their normal sources, avoiding unnecessary deviations to other sources or countries."

Observers expressed the opinion, however, the United States could enjoy the same benefits as the Allies, if a trade agreement were reached, as expected, and said the upward trend of Argentine-United States commercial interchange might facilitate the negotiations.

N. Y. Longshoremen Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Members of the International Longshoremen's Association went back to their work at piers here Nov. 22, following signing of an agreement between the union and nine coastwise steamship lines, covering working conditions in the industry until Oct. 31, 1940.

The strike brought about no changes in the contract that expired last Oct. 31, the new agreement setting a wage rate of 95 cents an hour and a work week of 44 hours, which the union unsuccessfully struck to change to a $1.05-an-hour wage and 40-hour week. The walkout lasted 15 days and crippled shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast.

Lines signing the agreement were the Clyde-Mallory, the Newtex, the Bull, the Morgan, the Savannah, the Eastern Steamship Company, the Pan-Atlantic Line, the Moormack Gulf and the United Fruit's Florida freight service.

'Granddaughter Now Buys What Grandmother Made'

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—This was Mrs. Chase Woodhouse's answer to the argument that women by taking jobs create unemployment among men:

"Most women today work only to earn money to buy what their grandmothers made at home."

Mrs. Woodhouse, Director of the Institute of Professional Women's Professional Relations at Connecticut College, spoke at the annual Syracuse University sophomore vocational conference.

Mine Union Aids Owners in Fight On Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soft coal producers and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, often at loggerheads on other issues, joined hands Nov. 22 in opposing the Administration's reciprocal trade program.

Spokesmen for both groups disclosed that they planned intensive efforts to modify, if not terminate, the law authorizing the trade pacts if its extension is considered at the coming session of Congress. The law expires June 12 unless renewed.

The coal men were incensed particularly by the new trade agreement with Venezuela, provisionally effective Dec. 16, which cut the excise tax on crude petroleum and fuel oil in half—from one-half-cent a gallon to one-quarter cent. The reduction will apply to imports not in excess of 5 per cent of the United States' production.

Asserting the practical effect of the reduction was to give the importers of the oil "a gift" of 10 cents a barrel, John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, declared the bituminous coal industry would try to stop "this policy of delegating to the executive branch of the Government law-making and treaty-making functions, which policy has in practice proved so destructive."

Thomas Kennedy, International Secretary-Treasurer of the miners' union, said the first step being taken by the union was the preparation of a report to its forthcoming "golden anniversary" convention at Columbus, Ohio, next Jan. 23, on the effect of the trade agreements on the coal industry.

American Market Affected by War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Foreign trade experts said today the European war had cut off from the United States market various manufactured articles such as those mentioned by the Chilean Undersecretary of Commerce, Cayetano Vigar, in a speech at Santiago.

Disruption of German shipping, they indicated, was responsible for this. Formerly, they said, this country bought many toys from Germany, glassware from Czechoslovakia, and other articles from various regions now under the control of the Reich.

Curran Attacks Seamen Schools

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, charged there was "cooperation, connivance, and collusion between the Maritime Commission and steamship operators" to "split the ranks of the N. M. U."

He made this assertion in a reply to Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley of the Maritime Commission, who in an open letter had contended that Mr. Curran was trying to "capitalize on the misfortune" of sailors made idle by the Neutrality Act. Admiral Wiley also criticized Mr. Curran's attitude toward the Government plan to train idle merchant seamen in maritime service schools and declared Mr. Curran's leadership "apparently is motivated by powers outside yourself and the organization."

Mr. Curran said in his letter to Admiral Wiley that "if anyone is victimizing the seamen, it is the Commission."

"The Commission," he wrote, "is forcing them to enlist in a Coast Guard school as a prerequisite for obtaining relief. Imagine telling a seaman of 20 years' experience that he must take training from a Coast Guardsman who never saw a merchant ship."

Bias Charged

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) said today the Maritime Commission was "jeopardizing the Government's shipbuilding program by influencing its contractors to favor the A. F. of L., or allow such an impression to gain public credence."

Woe for Bro. Crawford

WASHINGTON (AP)—Amos 'n' Andy, radio entertainers, said it with $7,500 Nov. 21 in the annual Red Cross drive now in progress. A check for that amount, explained as one week's salary, was received at national headquarters as the contribution of the comedy team—in private life, Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll.

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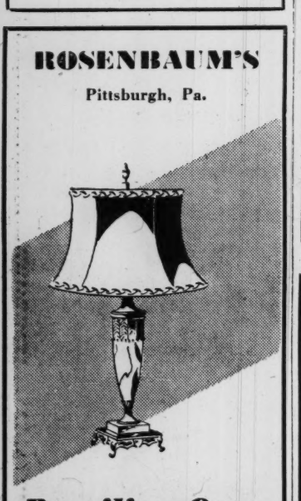
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Helping Girl Offenders to Rebuild Their Lives

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Correctional Work at Framingham Described

Dr. Van Waters' Reformatory Work a Challenge to Deep-Hearted, Able Women

By John C. Bond
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not news that criminals often return to the scene of their crimes; but when discharged prisoners return to the scene of their imprisonment to attend a lawn party that is news—and that is exactly what has happened at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham. Fifty invitations were sent to former inmates of Jessie Wilson Sayre Cottage for prisoners with babies and nearly thirty accepted and came to the party bringing their offspring with them.

The Sayre Cottage and Hodder Hall, for girls under twenty-one, were built in 1936 and 1935 respectively, a considerable distance from the grim buildings which comprise the main prison. They represent fulfillment of the vision of Jessie D. Hodder who for twenty years was head of the institution. She was succeeded in 1931 by Dr. Miriam Van Waters who quickly caught the vision of her predecessor and for four years vigorously worked for its achievement.

"Students," Not "Inmates"

Dr. Van Waters, an authority on juvenile and female delinquency, when appointed Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women was confronted with unusual conditions. In the first place, she points out, nearly 80 per cent of the inmates—they are called "students" under her progressive administration—don't belong there. Massachusetts treatment of the female offender traces back to the days of the Puritan fathers and laws made in the 1670's punishing women more severely than men for some offenses are still affecting the handling of women offenders today.

She found that certain types of sex offenses, illegitimacy, idle and disorderly conduct, drunkenness, neglect of family and children, possession of drugs, and in the case of minors, stubbornness, all treated as social problems in most states, were in Massachusetts considered criminal.

Cottage System

Since the Massachusetts law requires that unwed mothers without resources or private assistance must go to the Reformatory, it was at once apparent that they should not be forced to the further ignominy of being confined with criminals. Need for the cottage system was urgent and Dr. Van Waters worked diligently toward that goal.

One need but visit the Jessie Wilson Sayre Cottage, situated on a slight elevation, with a vista from its sloping front lawn reminiscent of Van Gogh's "Vegetable Garden," and talk with staff members, to see why thirty former students were glad to accept the invitation to the lawn party. Here in the midst of fresh air and sunshine, under the supervision of trained nursery school attendants, dieticians, and domestic scientists the young mothers care for their own children. All of the work in the cottage, the cooking, cleaning, and general household tasks are done by the students themselves. Although most of the girls are naturally glad when the time for them to leave comes, there are many tearful partings; for the friendliness and understanding that is shown them is appreciated.

Why don't private agencies in Massachusetts handle such cases? There are several reasons according to Dr. Van Waters.

There are not sufficient private agencies to care for them. Those that do exist, she explains, set high standards of intelligence and health that many girls cannot satisfy. Second offenders are seldom aided by private charities. Obviously the State has a duty to perform, Dr. Van Waters says. She feels, however, that such work should not be under the Department of Correction.

In considering the entire problem of female delinquency, Dr. Van Waters points out the need for more preventive work among girls. "There are many agencies doing excellent work with boys," says Dr. Van Waters, "but there are all too few for girls." There is opportunity for women with an earnest desire to make a valuable contribution to society to serve as probation officers, she believes. "Although there is excellent probationary supervision in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, there are not nearly enough women probation officers to adequately oversee the girls who are being placed on probation by courts in other sections of the State," she declares.

Then there is the case of the discharged woman prisoner. It was only recently that the State provided for the women leaving the institution, although male prisoners leave with a complete outfit of clothing and a five dollar bill. The money appropriated for women allows only about $3.00 for each and that must last until she is paid for her first week's work in the job which the prison officials have secured for her. Most of the work that the authorities are able to get for the women is domestic and often pays as little as $6.00 a week with board and room. Consider the plight of the woman with a child who must board him out at $4.00 a week and clothe herself and the child with the $2.00 that is left. There is obviously no chance to save any of it, and when the job terminates the woman is out on the streets again, often penniless. Many of them find temptation too strong to resist.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, says there is real opportunity for service in penal work for the right kind of woman.

Without Humiliating Them

It is the policy of some prison heads to make humiliation part of the punishment. One superintendent of a woman's prison required that the inmates rise, turn their faces to the wall and hang their heads whenever she passed. There is nothing like this under Dr. Van Waters. When she passes through the prison corridors the students, if seated, pay her the courtesy of rising, but they stand erect, with heads up, and eyes front.

The success of a prison depends upon the staff which operates it. If prisons are to rehabilitate, and that is the purpose of the modern institution, then obviously those charged with the care of the prisoners must be of the type capable of leading and inspiring. Dr. Van Waters sums it up succinctly as follows: "Few prisoners are reformed, because within the institution there are few worthy of imitation." With this philosophy in thought she endeavors to gather around her a staff which will be "worthy of imitation."

Opportunity for Service

There is plenty of opportunity in penal work for the right kind of woman, Dr. Van Waters believes. Whether she serves as cook in the kitchen, instructor in a classroom, supervisor of a shop, or as a prison officer, if she views her job as not merely a custodian of criminals but as an opportunity to provide an incentive for reform to those less fortunate, she has a distinct contribution to make toward the betterment of mankind. The sooner correctional work is viewed as a profession the sooner it will attract to it the kind of people that are so necessary if the prison's efforts to reform are to be successful, Dr. Van Waters is convinced.

Boots and Spats March Back Into Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boots and spats, such as clad many a feminine foot in the period just before the last war, are back in fashion favor again. This newest footwear fad, which has timed itself nicely with the arrival of cold weather, offers a wide range of styles ranging from a low cut conservative walking boot to a high moulded dressy boot. Among the former we find an ankle-moulding suede, tipped with fuzzy fur collar, and a tailored ankle high boot with flat heels, mudguard sole, and saucy betassled tie.

In dressier versions there is an exaggerated version of the new button shoes with grosgrain ruching around the ankle. Calf with suede topping, which is gathered just above the ankle, makes a sturdy but soft boot for heavy weather, as also do adaptations of the old carriage boots in suede and kid. One version for evening is a reproduction of a cossack boot in black with black or red velvet trim.

Spats, which also fit in with the season's Edwardian fashions, are designed both for warmth and for appearance. There is a variety of colors with fur trimming to match almost any costume. We find one for very dressy occasions made of white cloth trimmed with black Persian lamb collar and black buttons. For more conservative wear there is a black cloth spat with leopard collar. And for the colder climates there is a knee-length spat in black elasticized material with long white zipper. **B. S.**

Squash Also Makes Good Muffins, Custards, and Souffles

Squash Muffins

Measure and sift together
2 cups bread flour
2 teaspoons cream of tartar (or 4 teaspoons baking powder)
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt. Mix
1 cup sifted squash and
1 cup sweet milk, and strain; then add to
1 beaten egg
2 tablespoons melted fat and
3 tablespoons sugar. Combine the two mixtures with as little beating as possible. Fill greased muffin pans ¾ full, and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 20 to 25 minutes until a golden brown.

Squash Pie

Cream
4 tablespoons butter and
½ cup sugar. Beat
2 eggs and add
¼ cup sugar and mix well. Combine two mixtures. Add
1 cup cooked squash, sifted
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg and
1 cup milk. Put into a deep plate lined with pie paste.

Squash Custard

Use pie mixture and bake in custard cups in pan of hot water, in a slow oven (300°F.) until firm.

Squash Cheese Souffle

Mix
2 cups mashed winter squash with
¾ cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter
Salt
pepper
½ cup grated cheese and
2 egg yolks, beaten. Fold in
2 egg whites, beaten until stiff. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 40 minutes or until firm in a pan set in hot water.

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Glacé pineapple, crystallized grapes and orange peel—delicious sweets that are easy to make at home.

Holiday Goodies Made at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Glacé and crystallized fruits are great favorites at Christmas time. But these luscious goodies weigh heavy on the scalepan and hard on the pocketbook.

A short and simple way is to glacé them by preserving in rich syrup, then allow them to dry before packing away in layers of waxed paper ready for the festive season. Prepared a little time ahead this inexpensive dessert keeps quite well, while the syrup in which it is simmered, when refrigerator-stored, works into kitchen-play again and again.

Here are three ways we in England sugar our fruits—all of them short cuts for busy homes.

Glacé Pineapple

For glacé pineapple—Drain and pat dry in a cloth some rings or chunks of canned fruit, strain off 1⅓ cups (½ pint) of the liquor syrup and dissolve into it 2 cups (1 pound) of loaf or granulated sugar, and ⅓ cup (½ gill) of glucose or corn syrup. Bring all to the boil and allow portions of the fruit to simmer very gently until they turn completely clear. Drain each in turn, replacing with fresh portions, until all have been treated, then leave to dry on a rack. They then store well in a paper-lined box — preferably wooden.

You will find a few pieces, mixed in with other dessert fruits, look nice if they are previously tossed in granulated sugar to give them sparkle. The outer wheel wedges in the picture were treated this way.

Orange Twigs

Orange twigs—are almost as simple to do, but the rind must be tendered first. Next time you are peeling oranges, reserve enough rind to measure about 2 cups (8 ounces) after preparation. Keeping pith and peel intact, cut into strips of about one-sixth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, placing them in a basin covered in cold water with salt, to soak for a few hours.

Drain them off and place, covered in fresh cold water, in a saucepan, bringing them up to boiling point. Drain off the water and repeat this process in fresh water four more times, finally leaving the strips to tender in the fifth replacement. When ready, drain well before placing in the syrup.

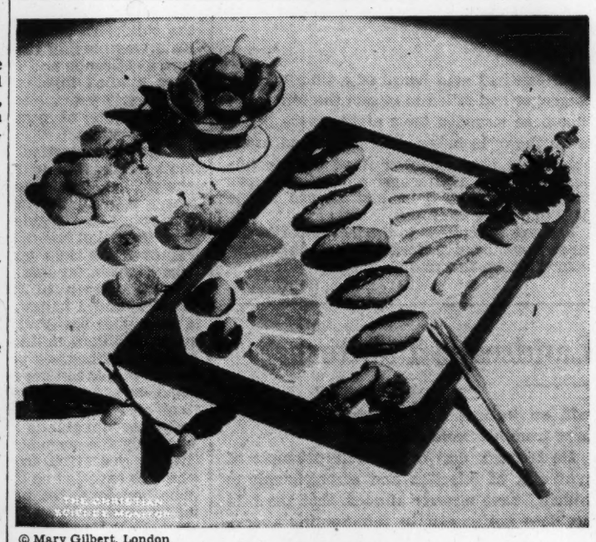
In the interests of economy, the same syrup can be used, but if fresh quantities are taken, allow 2 cups (1 pound) of sugar and a small spoon of glucose to 1½ cups (½ pint) of water. When dissolved, bring to the boil, and simmer the chips gently, by small instalments, until they look transparent and glossy. Drain carefully and toss separately in a paper of dry granulated sugar. Shake free of the surplus grains, then cool and dry off on a fine meshed rack. Finally store in a paper-lined tin or box.

Gala Dress for Grapes

Gala dress for grapes—The quickest finish is simply achieved by separating the fruit into small clusters or separate fruits and dipping them into white of egg, rendered liquid by light cutting with a knife. Suspend by the stalk, drain, and toss in fine powdered sugar. Shake free of surplus grains, then dry off on racks till crisp coated and firm.

These are wholesome "teasers" for children, who are invariably agog for more, and they have the additional merit of being remarkably simple to do in the home kitchen. **Mary Gilbert**

Editor's note: The above recipes are printed especially for our English readers, who measure ingredients differently from Americans.



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Festive Sweets for Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To the rear gleams a scarlet bowl of almond-stuffed glacé cherries; beside it is a cluster of sugar-frosted muscatels, while on the board is a mixed burden of glacé pineapple, nut-stuffed dates, chocolate-tipped brazils "furred" in desiccated coconut, and twigs of crystallized orange rind—punctuated at each end with more glossy cherries.

A simple mixture of ground almonds or milled nut, blended in even measure with sugar (half-in-half icing and castor) and bound with beaten white of egg—duly flavored with orange flower water, ratafia, vanilla, or suitable essence—makes a moldable paste from which a dozen or more confections are evolved. (Americans may use their favorite recipe for uncooked fondant, adding any desired flavoring, and perhaps one of the new colorings.—Editor.)

Prunes, dates, cherries, or any dried fruits, steamed to a soft condition, stoned, and stuffed, can be finished in different ways. Cherries impaled with half an almond, dates rolled in colored sugar, prunes touched with egg white and dusted with chopped pistachio, and on we go. Leave them to firm completely, then pack away.

Honeyed Baked Apples

Bake apples with a bit of water and butter until tender. Remove from oven, and drizzle honey over hot apples. The hot apples will readily absorb the honey and by the time of serving the honey will have permeated the apple tissue and blended to form a perfect, delightfully flavored dish.

The Unveiling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Br-r-r" shivered my neighbor, as we met for a few moments by the back gate. "Just see those leaves coming down. Don't you hate a day like this?"

"No, I really don't," I had to answer her. "This will be the UNVEILING if the wind blows hard enough.

"The unveiling?" she asked vaguely.

"Look out your back window tonight and see if you can tell what I mean," I explained as I went indoors. Poets speak of the "pageant of autumn" and of "golden patches on nature's walls" and many other beautiful phrases, but no one eulogizes this late autumn day when the wind strips the last of the leaves from our trees.

Nature has hung her curtain in the spring as we've watched it change from light to dark green, then brown, tan, brilliant red, or dazzling yellow, like colored electric lights playing among the folds.

Then comes this day, when nature pulls the cord with a strong wind, and this curtain drops at our feet for another year. And then what do we see? I live on a hilltop and with darkness the lights of Denver spread like a necklace along the Platte Valley. There are rubies and emeralds in the center, with diamonds, or perhaps white sapphires on either side tapering off to a slender line.

"But your jewels in the center are nothing but the electric signs in the business district," my unimaginative neighbor will say. "And your diamonds and sapphires are only the street lights."

"Only the street lights," I echo, for I'm thinking how glad I am, this year especially, that these lights are not blacked out by the fear of war.

Then I look higher to the deep blue velvet folds which form the background for my necklace. Some of the jewels have been scattered, and now it seems that a hidden hand is gently shaking the folds, and these hidden jewels are shimmering down through the velvet and back into the pile at the foot.

"Only a car coming over Squaw Pass," my neighbor would say. But it's more than that to me. All summer long cars have come over that mountain, and over many other mountains around my home, and I couldn't see them until the veil fell away. Now I can look out my back window and revel in "the wide horizon's grander view" as a loved hymn puts it.

But am I the only one who profits in this way? My thoughts go back to Vermont, where a dozen trees grow in the space of one in our country, and I thought of the woman at whose home we spent a night in July. "Isn't it lonely here in winter?" I asked.

"Oh no!" she replied. "My daughter lives over yonder, and when the leaves fall I can see the baby's washing every morning on the line. We've got a telephone, but somehow I never tire of looking over there, seems like it makes her closer to me."

She felt just as I do, although we had different ways of expressing it. Bare trees are not stark naked things, but only the props which hold in place summer's curtain, and as this falls we see beyond; away to the hills if you're as fortunate as I am, across the valley like my friend in Vermont, or possibly just into a neighbor's back yard. But it's all as if nature was saying in gusty mood, "Come! See what I have been hiding from you!" **J. E. C.**

New Budget Bureau Aids Many Netherlands Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

Budgeting for the housewife has recently been introduced into the Netherlands by a large chain store which has opened a budget bureau where housewives may obtain, free of charge, advice in household budgeting. The fall in average incomes during recent years, together with the anticipated rise in the price of necessities, make it essential for housekeeping to be run on a sound financial basis.

The budget bureau is run by an experienced, well qualified, and thoroughly trained "master housewife." To this bureau anyone can bring her domestic financial troubles for solution, frankly giving details as to all expenses, income, and so on. "Many times," the director of this budget bureau declares, "leakages in income expenditure have been discovered in this way. Too much is not generally spent on eating and drinking, but heating and lighting are often unnecessarily high, and it is necessary to investigate the reason carefully in order to see how it can be put right."

The director, with the help of the inquirer, makes out a trial budget. This the inquirer takes home with her, together with two cash books for the whole year intended for her husband, and two others for herself. The expenses of each are entered in the monthly statements and it is thus possible to see in what direction too much has been spent.

Whenever anything goes wrong the budget bureau is consulted to find out the reason why. It will, for instance, often turn out that too much has gone on sweets and such-like. In one family, for example, it was the habit for the children to receive an apple and a stick of chocolate when they went to bed. Here was a place where economy could be made, and the mother must try to break her children of this bedtime eating habit.

Many young women are realizing that prevention is better than cure and accordingly before marriage they ask the advice of the budget bureau as to what they ought to pay and what they ought to spend on furnishing the house. In doing this they generally discover that they are about to spend too much on rent. If one looks long enough one can usually find a suitable house at a rental that one can afford to pay. Young people who before marriage seek practical advice start on a sound basis.

Two Sour Cream Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sour Cream Cookies

Beat
1 cup sugar with
½ cup molasses, add
½ cup sour cream
4½ cups bread flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon of equal parts cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon.
Drop on greased cookie sheet. Bake in oven at 400° F. until done, about 20 minutes.

Sour Cream Cake

Beat
1 cup sour cream with
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1½ cups flour sifted with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
⅛ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in two small layers in oven 375° F. Use any preferred filling.

Mrs. G. L.

Through the Editor's Window

Even Flying Can Begin at Seventy

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an airplane not long ago three women who love flying had a party, and their combined years was 222. The eldest was 80, the youngest 70. One has flown around the world as a passenger, another has flown the most miles of any woman in a Zeppelin, the third takes the controls of a plane herself. Flying grandmothers, people call them, and they are having a grand time!

But besides this, they are doing something for all of us. They are showing a great many people how absurd and outdated is the notion that elderly people can't do these things.

* * *

One of them happens to be the mother of a friend of mine. She is a Chicago woman, a great-grandmother, and she takes regular flying lessons at Ashburn Field. She knows her instruments, too, according to Field officials, and has displayed enough knowledge of flying to qualify for a pilot's license if she cared to take the examination, the Hyde Park Herald quotes these officials as having said.

Her daughter, who enjoys thoroughly her mother's vigorous and joyous viewpoint of life, tells me that her mother opened up the rooms in her big house to women who wished board and room, in order to have the extra money to do more flying. When this Chicago woman travels, which she often does, it is usually by plane. Recently she made a tour of the hangars of the American Airlines, Inc., and emphasized to many the impression she received thereby of the thoroughness with which the planes are checked and every few years almost completely remade. She is indefatigable in her support of flying as a means of transportation, and has done much to open up the thought of other women concerning it.

* * *

It is perhaps to be expected that she would receive letters from both fans and critics. The fans are most encouraging, and in one way or another express themselves as greatly helped by her flying. The critics are the sort that many an older person who refuses to accept stuffy attitudes toward age is likely to meet. "Stay at home where you belong," is the trend of this sort of letter.

But my friend's mother, gloriously enough, just laughs—even a bit tenderly, too—and goes ahead. She knows how certain types of thought try to keep people back. And she knows, also, the enthusiastic support she gets from other, more real, kinds of thought. She loves planes; she believes in flying; she believes, too, in being oneself; and also in living fully right here and now. And she doesn't believe in age, she says. She won't celebrate birthdays or mark years.

* * *

This viewpoint of living fully and joyously—not in the future or the past but right here and now—has evidently been hers always. She has been active in community projects and social service organizations all her life, says the Hyde Park Herald. This, combined with the fact that she does not chalk off the years, makes her flying experience a natural thing,—just one more interest, and as genuine as all the rest.

We often speak of the debt we owe pioneer women in business and the professions. But we owe much, too, to women, wherever found, who are helping to break down the old-fashioned notion that elderly people should do only certain things. They may not care to fly airplanes, as does my friend's mother; but they should be free to do other things equally interesting and active, if they wish—and not only free, but freed, freed to do them by our joyous conviction that it is natural and right that they can.

A Wednesday Column

Simple Christmas Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we were children, we were encouraged by our mother to make our own Christmas presents. For weeks we planned, we drew and colored, we covered boxes, made sewing cases, needlebooks, blotters, all pretty and all finished under our mother's guiding hand. And I still like the idea of handmade presents, though it may not be my own hand that has made them.

A friend makes jellies far better than mine. She gathers the fruit early in the morning from her own garden — grapes, guavas, and blackberries for jelly, figs and strawberries for jam—and has the faculty of cooking them to perfection. So I buy her jellies to wrap as gifts and pack in small baskets. For several years my husband bought cases of jams and marmalade which a fellow club-member made in the evenings. An odd hobby for a man, but he enjoyed it, and the results were delicious. We used part of the supply ourselves and gave the rest as gifts.

This year I have heard of a friend who is making wonderful caramels. She packs them in a clever container of her own design and sells them through a gift shop, helping in this way her daughter who is in college. We will buy several boxes for friends who are candy connoisseurs and will pass the word on to others. Last Christmas I found an Englishwoman who made rich fruit cakes, dark or light, in her own kitchen, and a little Scotswoman who made me most wonderful Scotch shortbread in special small sizes. Sometimes the gifts are from further afield but still made by hand; woven runners made by the blind, billfolds laced with thongs of leather made by disabled veterans, hearth brooms made by the mountain folk of Kentucky. And for other presents, of course we go to the shops like other people!

When it comes to Christmas cards, we like to design our own, but if we put it off too long we try to find cards, designed by artist friends, for sale in the smaller shops, and also buy some of the American Artist Series which are published each year. Planning and buying in this way seems to keep for us some of the genuine pleasure that we had as children at Christmas time. **M. C. M.**

Reply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On Oct. 11 we printed a verse by Aileen Fisher, to which, today, we print a reply. The original verse entitled "Difference" went this way:

Our house isn't really so different from theirs:
we both have a roof like a shady hat,
and we both have porches and cool stone stairs
and a rustic bench where we sit and chat,
and we both have casements and cretonned chairs,
but . . . one thing we always marvel at . . .
they haven't a garden (and nobody cares!),
they haven't a garden—imagine that!

* * *

'They Haven't a Garden'

No, we haven't a garden with flowers arrayed:
But we have so much music that begs to be played,
In a room lined with books we are eager to read,
That we're always forgetting to water and weed
Any plants, shrubs, or seeds we inherit or buy.
Are you sure we don't care? Are you sure we don't try?

Evelyn Robinson

WHEN you use Burnett's pure Vanilla you are sure of flavor success in your cakes, desserts, and candies.

Burnett's pure VANILLA

FOR A QUICK Sparkle!

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CUTS GREASE . . . DOESN'T SCRATCH

The Home Forum

An Afternoon In Autumn

THE PHEASANT SPRANG in fright from the hedgeside and rocketed down the furrows of the big field. For a brief second, his glory was close at hand, no more than three feet distant from me. For a second, his virile splendor was almost overwhelming in the autumn sunshine—the ruby circles round his eyes, the hooked bill, the shining ruff, the braggart strength of his vivid breast and wings. Then he was gone in the dwindling thunder of his flight, a mere note in the afternoon instead of the center of the world.

The whole afternoon has been full of soft magic—the magic of faint sunshine on furrowed fields, of the woodlands ablaze, of the thin mists that crept into the hollows toward sundown. The pheasant leaped like a firework through the placidity of it all; and, when he had gone, the day settled down to quieter things.

* * *

Alongside the thickets that grow at the hill's crest, the last blackberries were shining; and in a sunny corner I found a tree drooping under its weight of bullaces, tiny wild plums with sweet yellow flesh and skins bloomy as a grape's. A blue tit executed his lilliputian acrobatics on the branch of a near-by fir. It was so still that I could hear the scratching of his tiny claws, the "snip" of his bill among the needles.

Last tendrils of purple vetch clung to the hedgesides, and here and there a scabious nodding among the shabby thistle heads. Withered tentacles of bindweed bound the hawthorn, but the scarlet hips shone out gay as party favors. And at the spinney's very end there was a bush of spindleberry, rose and delicate, loveliest berry in all the English countryside at this time of the year.

* * *

The summit of the hill has been under clover this year. It lay in fresh-cut swathes along the sodden soil. From the center of it all, you can see what looks like half the country to left and to right of you, rolling field by field and wood by wood to the haze of the horizon. Villages lie in it, plumy with their hearth-smoke, and the flint towers of churches; and, serpentining to the east, the green-rimmed course of the little river.

The land was hazy this afternoon, the smoke tall and straight, the fire of the trees bursting from the green and brown of the fields like a challenge to the iron-gray months ahead. The rooks trailed across the bland sky homing from forage, and closer at hand the migrant flocks whirred like toys along the hedges.

It was intensely quiet in the wood near home, but the quiet existed on account of the soft sounds in its heart—the rustle and thud of a falling chestnut, the whisper of the beech leaves dropping, the scamper of the red squirrel that fled over the woodland floor three yards ahead of me. The place was dim and cold, and it smelled of mist. The beech boles stood straight as cathedral columns, but the oaks had a sinister aliveness of their own.

Along the teatime stretch of lane the men were building turnips, mangolds, swedes into "clamps" for winter keeping. The sweetpeas were withered in Mrs. Worsfold's garden, the chrysanthemums limp against the coming frost. Footsteps rang acute in the rising mist, and ahead of them the mind ran to buttered toast and the bicker of flames behind curtains drawn.

C. G. G.

Harvest

Spent are the golden-shafted hours.
The year's memorial shadows now
Fall from the bird-forsaken bough
Blue on the weeds, the frosted flowers.

Now earth is bared, the true design
Grows sharper with the fading year.
Beauty winnowed is beauty clear.
Each hill is honest in its line.

Fulfillment so belongs at last
With simplicity, with the cold
Release of things not meant to hold.
Change cannot hurt the harvest-past.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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"PEACE AND PLENTY": *A Painting by George Inness*

THIS BEAUTIFUL, peaceful landscape, lying in the glow of an autumn sun with its season's work done, is an apt symbol of "Peace and Plenty." Everything in the picture contrives toward the mood of the title—the whole abundant valley, the quietness, the golden haze, the classic composition, the idyllic pastoral air. As any country person knows, this is the best season of the year. The wide, fertile valley shows the fulfillment of the long spring and the hot summer. The little figures at work give a suggestion of activity which only heightens the mood of the canvas.

A great deal of this effect is achieved by two factors not apparent here—the tremendous size of the painting, which measures approximately nine feet by six, and, more especially, by the color. The golden light enveloping the countryside is particularly luminous. It falls on the fields, glinting here and there on some object, picking up the red of a coat and accenting the rich browns and greens of the shadows. The sky itself is gold, giving tonality to the entire canvas.

George Inness believed that nature was not to be reproduced; it was something to be felt. He has said of painting: "Its aim is not to instruct, not to edify, but to awaken an emotion." How ably he has achieved this, anyone who has ever stood before this great and famous painting can testify.

Thanksgiving Was A Movable Feast

IT SHOULD BE conceded that, in some respects, a more liberal spirit prevailed in Connecticut than in the other New England colonies. Among other things, there was not that jealousy of civil authority in ecclesiastical matters, so the power to appoint fast and thanksgiving days was at an early date generally surrendered to the government. The churches were satisfied to leave such days to the discretion of their rulers. There was also a notable absence of that extreme morbid sentiment, which at times set aside thanksgivings in other quarters. It is characteristic of old Connecticut proclamations that even in distressing times many causes for gratitude are enumerated. These are in part the reasons why the calendar of Connecticut days is more complete. Their practice was more continuous. Though Plymouth may have been before it in originating the harvest festival, Connecticut by its civil authority and religious constancy preserved and perpetuated it. . . . Working backward, in tracing the custom, from 1660 we find similar or general terms wherever a proclamation is known; and, with one exception, the dates are given back to 1649, the earliest being September 18, and the latest December 19. . . . So early as 1649 the phrase "year past" was in use. Back of that date we have recovered only two thanksgivings proclaimed by the civil authorities: that of 1644, the order for which is not given in the records, and the notable one of September 18, 1639,—as we think, the first so ordered. However, the churches kept days from the settlement of the colony, and by agreement may have kept the same day between 1639 and 1649. . . .

As to Connecticut Colony, then, the conclusion is, that about 1649 the Pilgrims' idea of a harvest thanksgiving became an accepted custom, and from that time one was ordered by civil authority annually within its jurisdiction. This yearly festival, as now appointed by the several States, is certainly a Connecticut institution. — From "The Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New England," by W. DELOSS LOVE, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Generosity Of A Musician

EDWARD MACDOWELL'S devotion was so genuine, so impetuous, that it sometimes took on the character of the apostolic.

Inhabitants of the village of Peterboro had no satisfactory golf course. So he drew from the bank four-fifths of the money he had there, purchased a little farm that was for sale at a bargain price, presented it to the village, induced a generous-spirited neighbor to build a clubhouse, and invited everyone, even the humblest, to come and enjoy what he was pleased to call the royal game.

Just as eagerly he gave himself to prospective musicians who possessed no money but gave evidence of ability and strong will. At times his free pupils were more numerous than those who were paying fees. And in an art notable for its jealousies, he was constantly extending to his less fortunate contemporaries — those whom he felt he understood—the cordial assurance of good feeling, the unmistakable evidence of regard. If one of his friends chanced to be putting on a new opera at the time he himself was about to hurry away from the city, why should not his trip be delayed? The mountains could wait; he just wanted to stay and see the thing through gloriously.

So, too, was he sensitive. With all of his impetuosity, if anyone should defer to him, he would bow and blush in embarrassment. And if there was prospect that his music might come up for consideration, he was ready to flee.—From "Lonely Americans," by ROLLO WALTER BROWN. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

"Be ye thankful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKSGIVING DAY, which is observed annually in the United States, evokes in the consciousness of the Christianly scientific thinker momentous reasons for gratitude. And the deep thankfulness which filled the hearts of the Pilgrims to the western shores of the Atlantic is felt today by those who continue to reap the benefits of their enterprise, their vision, thrift, and sturdy religious conviction and courage. This deep gratitude actuated them to set aside a day in which to give thanks to God for His goodness in blessing their efforts and in caring for them.

God's goodness is ours today as our spiritual inheritance, and we who continue to be grateful, seek reverently to observe this day of thanksgiving. When it is taken into consideration that one can have nothing real but what is given him by his heavenly Father, it is impossible to enumerate in detail the endless blessings which He pours out for His children to enjoy.

In November, 1900, a Boston newspaper asked Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to give through its pages "to the people of New England, which is the birthplace of Thanksgiving Day, a sentiment on what the last Thanksgiving Day of the nineteenth century should signify to all mankind" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 264). Her illuminating and inspiring reply to this request carries the same weight and worth today as it did then. Some of her devout statements are even more outstandingly applicable today than they were at that time, since divine Love has not ceased to impart progressive good in every intervening year. The opening paragraph of Mrs. Eddy's response (ibid., pp. 264, 265) reads thus: "New England's last Thanksgiving Day of this century signifies to the minds of men the Bible better understood and Truth and Love made more practical; the First Commandment of the Decalogue more imperative, and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' more possible and pleasurable."

According to human reckoning, thirty-nine years have passed since these words were written, during which time both the reading and the sale of the Bible have greatly increased. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, has helped innumerable students of Christian Science to gain greater blessings and help from the study of the Bible than they had ever previously experienced. Hence their fervent and genuine gratitude to God for this increased understanding, and for the author of this textbook. Grateful, too, are they to Mrs. Eddy for her consecration and faithfulness in this inspired task, and for sharing with the world the revelation which came to her.

They are deeply grateful, also, for the new comprehension of what it means to recognize, honor, and obey God alone, and to have no other trusts. Their better understanding of God's love to man has engendered in them a purer responding love, and has enabled them to love their fellow men more unselfishly, and more nearly in accordance with the Scriptural command.

Do we need to do better in these respects? There is always room for more love, more unselfish devotion; for closer and more faithful friendships, deeper sincerity, greater compassion. And as these virtues require still greater spiritual realization, continuous prayer for more grace results in humility and gratitude for God's goodness to men—goodness to which one desires to give continuous acknowledgment. A consecrated thinker has written on this subject (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"A grateful heart a garden is,
Where there is always room
For every lovely, Godlike grace
To come to perfect bloom."

In his epistle to the Colossians the Apostle Paul urges them to follow the example of Christ Jesus in subduing the baser inclinations of the carnal mind, and to cultivate Christly virtues; to perfect themselves in forgiveness and charity, and to let the peace of God rule their hearts. "And," he said, "be ye thankful" (Colossians 3:15). In another letter he advises the Ephesians (5:20) to give thanks "always for all things unto God and the Father."

The Christian Scientist takes true pleasure and satisfaction in obeying these Scriptural behests; and through the study of Christian Science the lives of many have become richer because of their enlarged understanding of God's infinite love for man. They recognize omnipotent divine power as being the only reality, and see the consequent powerlessness and unreality of evil. Every student is able to demonstrate this truth to some extent in daily living, and for this progress he is sincerely grateful.

In the closing passage of the aforementioned reply Mrs. Eddy states Thanksgiving Day signifies "that agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and wealth should be governed by honesty, industry, and justice, reaching out to all classes and people" (Miscellany, p. 265). And she adds, "For these signs of the times we thank our Father-Mother God."

For everyone who is laboring to achieve these laudable ends in the interests of mankind, we thank God on this Thanksgiving Day; and upon their labors we ask divine blessing.

John Gielgud's Grandmother

OUR NAME IS Lithuanian—not Scottish, as many people imagine. It lends itself to an amazing variety of mispronunciations and strange spellings. (Mother once had a letter addressed to Mrs. Gradgrind.) Everyone told me I ought to change it when I first went on the stage, but I was very obstinate on the subject. . . .

Father's parents were not well-off, but they were charming and cultured and knew many of the artistic and literary celebrities of the day. Among these were the Arthur Lewises and their four daughters, of whom my mother was the eldest. Arthur Lewis was a rich man who loved entertaining. He was one of the directors of Lewis and Allenby, a well-known and fashionable shop in Conduit Street. He was also an enthusiastic painter and often exhibited at the Royal Academy. He owned a beautiful house on Campden Hill, called Moray Lodge, where he gave parties and organised a mildly Bohemian Glee Club called "the Moray Minstrels." At Moray Lodge you could wander in the garden, sniff the hay, and perhaps meet a cow which the Lewises kept for fresh milk for the children. Such was the blessed rusticity of Kensington in the 'eighties. You might also see Arthur Lewis at his easel, and his wife and daughters wearing bustles, playing lawn-tennis or sitting under the trees. There were horses and grooms, dog-carts and conservatories, and a Highland cottage called Divach near Inverness, where the family went for summer holidays.

At Moray Lodge, and in Scotland too, there were parties, picnics, governesses, children, distinguished visitors and all the leisured comfort of late Victorian family life, made more exciting in this particular family by a (strictly proper) link with the arts and the theatre, for Kate Terry, the eldest sister of the family to which Ellen, Marion and Fred belonged, had married Arthur Lewis in 1867.

Her four daughters, though they adored their father, were all proud to use their mother's name as well, and to this day the two who did not marry, and the third, who kept her maiden name for the stage, call themselves Terry-Lewis. Grandmother had made the name of Terry famous long before Ellen first appeared. In the short time that she was on the stage she was the rage of London and Manchester, leading lady to Henry Neville, Ophelia to Fechter. . . . As a child she had been praised by no less a person than Charles Dickens, in a letter that is still treasured by the family, for her performance as Prince Arthur in King John with the Charles Keans. She appeared in most of their famous Shakespearean productions at the Princess's Theatre in Oxford Street, and while little Ellen was making her début in the children's parts, acting Ariel and Puck, Kate was playing leading parts in the same cast, as Miranda and Titania. The sisters must have studied together a great deal during these early years, and Kate's salary paid for the education of most of her younger brothers and sisters.

When she married Arthur Lewis, Grandmother was still in her early twenties, but she decided to leave the stage. . . . Kate Terry retired, but many years later, when her youngest daughter, Mabel Terry-Lewis, was to make her début as an actress, her return to the stage was announced. The play was *The Master* and it was produced under the management of John Hare. It was not a success, and I believe my grandmother had a very poor part, but Bernard Shaw, in one of his brilliant notices in the *Saturday Review*, describes her performance vividly. He writes of her coming on as a modest, middle-aged lady, determined to show the audience that she was only there to encourage and help her daughter's first appearance. Then suddenly she seemed unable to help herself, twenty years fell from her in a flash, and she was revealed as the accomplished actress who had forgotten nothing of the mysteries of her craft.—From "Early Stages," by JOHN GIELGUD. (New York: Macmillan.)

Refugees

About them dances the gay daring
Of escape,
Shimmers the bright, light dawn
Of escape.
One can visualize the hurried handclasps
Of friends,
The meal hastily swallowed
With friends—
The boat's whistle, steerage, the lifted
Faces,
The eager watching, the search for
New faces.
About them moves like wind on
The plains
The current of hope, cold and wide like
The plains.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Professionally a Ferryman or a Mason?

WHETHER HAMISH WAS actually a ferryman-mason or a mason-ferryman was a difficult point to determine, although he called himself a "mason by trade." Not that it mattered, because at this particular time the only building going on in the village was just behind the old man's cottage. It was, therefore, easy to summon him from his mason's job whenever some wayfarer wished to make the passage across the loch.

Hamish's own fancy probably lay more on the sea than among building materials. At any rate, when the little whitewashed village, still asleep, and the surrounding hills lay mirrored in the water in the early morning sunshine, Hamish was already standing outside his cottage gazing reflectively across the loch or casting an appraising eye at the sky or the mountains.

He seemed to know by instinct who was a likely fare. Almost before a question could be framed, Hamish was arranging the oars and preparing to assist his passenger to a seat in the stern. After that, it was only a matter of minutes before the oars were gently dipping into the water and the boat was making its rhythmic and leisurely passage across the loch.

Not many years ago, Hamish's fares had been mostly a few "locals," taking a short cut from one place to another; for the sea bites so deeply into the land that a boat is necessary for anyone who depends upon his feet for transport. Now he ferries passengers of many kinds. Travelers with heavy packs, filled with oddments calculated to be of use or to catch the taste of country housewives; girls in shorts, with rucksacks on their backs, taking a cheap holiday; barelegged young men in black alpaca jackets with bicycles on which they crawl like flies up and down the mountain roads. There are also the gentry, chiefly lady visitors from the hotel, intent on getting a "view" from the hill opposite. Indeed, since the coming of motor-cars, the "locals" are about the only people who now do not desire to "be taken over."

Although the return journey was — or threatened to be—somewhat hazardous, as the voyager had no other means of attracting attention than by signalling or hoisting a flag, which might or might not be found at the required moment, Hamish had an eagle's sight for returning passengers. Long before an untrained eye had discerned any movement on the distant hill road, Hamish had already seen the moving speck that told him someone would require his services. And he could calculate, almost to a minute, when the signal would be visible, and would be hovering about his boat ready to push off when the expected hail was given.

No one had ever heard of a time when a passenger had failed to attract the ferry, and thus been stranded for a night on the beach or on the open hillside. Hamish could probably have been counted upon with confidence to sense a passenger on the other side of the loch, even if he had arrived in the dark and after midnight.

Perhaps this points to the fact that Hamish must have been a ferryman-mason rather than a mason-ferryman.

E. V. R.

He Was a Notable Landscape Painter

GEORGE INNESS was a pathfinder whose originality and fiery zeal for nature blazed a new trail that has led on to the present notable expansion of American landscape painting. Born at Newburg, New York, in 1825, the son of a retired grocer, he was apprenticed as a youth to an engraver. This, as we have seen, was the profession in which those landscape painters of the Hudson River School, Kensett, Durand, and Casilear, began by achieving success. In fact, at that time it was the one branch of art most likely to yield a comfortable livelihood. . . . His father would have set him up in business, but the son's heart was resolutely fixed on things artistic, and he sought instruction from a French painter residing in New York. For the rest, Inness was his own teacher, though the tenor of his career was changed into a new direction by the influence of the Barbizon artists. . . .

Hitherto he had been chiefly engaged in studying form, in learning to draw the appearance of trees and rocks and ground, of water and sky. It may have been his short experience in engraving, or the example of Durand and Kensett, that set his study in this direction, but the thoroughness with which he pursued it was from within himself, an instinct for analysis, derived perhaps from his Scotch ancestry.

He learned, first of all, that principle of synthesis, of selection and arrangement, to which I have already alluded, that the best art does not consist in representing everything in sight, but in discovering what are the salient and essential characteristics, and in setting these down in a masterly summary. He learned, in effect, the value of omitting details so as to secure additional force for the *ensemble*; and his previous rigour of minute study now helped him, for it is recognised among artists that only he who has learned to put in can be successful in leaving out.

He learned, in the second place, a new motive: no longer to look for "views" in nature, but to study fragments of it intimately; to render portraits of nature, in which the local facts should be of importance, not as facts, but as vehicles of expression. It was a mood of nature, or a mood aroused in himself that he strove to embody; and, by thus becoming a subjective painter, he cut himself off entirely from the objectivity of contemporary American landscape.—From "The Story of American Painting," by CHARLES H. CAFFIN. (New York: Stokes.)

Frosty Night Looking At the Moon

Across the heavens moon and clouds race by.
A cricket chirps. Still and serene am I.
From the long windy porch I seek to know:
"Is it the moon or clouds that hasten so?"

—YANG WAN-LI: Sung Dynasty (960-1278)

Translated by Clifford H. Pope and Marguerite Janvrin Adams.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17 19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1939

Police Open Dowd's Safe Deposit Box

Court grants permission as search for missing former Sheriff is continued over wide area.

Armed with a search warrant, Boston police and members of the District Attorney's office went to the Roxbury branch of the First National Bank today to open a safe deposit box rented by John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, under indictment for graft and extortion.

The officers and investigators sought cash which Mr. Dowd allegedly collected from county employees and which authorities believe is deposited in banks either in Boston or New York. The warrant to open the box was granted in the Roxbury District Court this morning. The party carried an acetylene torch and electric drills to force open the depository.

When opened the safe deposit box was found to contain only two life insurance policies and no cash. The District Attorney's Office apparently believes that Mr. Dowd's recent visit to the vault was to take out whatever cash may have been there.

In the meantime the new sheriff, Frederick R. Sullivan, announced that his four-way investigation of the jail was well under way. Mr. Sullivan announced that he had put into effect a new system which calls for the issuing of supplies only by requisition and that these will be checked daily.

Search for Dowd

While the search for Mr. Dowd continued on a broad scale both in Massachusetts and abroad, the District Attorney's office continued to bring witnesses before the Grand Jury at the Court House in Pemberton Square. Further indictments either against Mr. Dowd or others was indicated.

Eight individuals in the case were brought before the jury by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle. These included Charles A. Hussey, one of four indicted together with Mr. Dowd in the job-selling scandal, was taken before the jury to tell his story of the case. Mr. Hussey pleaded guilty to soliciting bribes in benalf of Mr. Dowd yesterday.

Others to go before the grand jury today included Daniel A. Whelton, Special Sheriff of Suffolk County; Charles S. Wiggin, an assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Carleton Bell, of the legal department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mary L. Geary, secretary to Mr. Dowd and still in the employ of the county.

Heard N. Y. Officer

The Grand Jury also heard from John J. Ronan, a policeman of the 19th Precinct Station in New York City, who detained Mr. Dowd a fortnight ago when he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

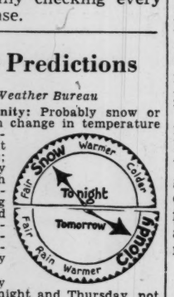
Assistant District Attorney Doyle told reporters he presented Officer Ronan to the Grand Jury to put into its record the fact that when Officer Ronan picked up Mr. Dowd, he had $6,625 on his person. Mr. Doyle said he reminded the jury of Mr. Dowd's statement when he resigned as Sheriff explaining his resignation on the grounds he could not provide funds necessary to defend himself against the ouster proceedings brought by the Boston Bar Association before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Doyle said Officer Ronan was told by witnesses to the Dowd incident in New York that Mr. Dowd was dropped from a taxicab in which a woman was seen; no indication of who this woman was has been ascertained but authorities are carefully checking every angle in the case.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Probably snow or rain and not much change in temperature tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 32 degrees; Thursday cloudy and not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northeast and northerly winds, diminishing late tonight and becoming northwesterly Thursday.



Vermont: Cloudy with light snow tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with light snow tonight, except rain on the southeast coast; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with light snow tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with light snow tonight, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: North northeast winds of gale force at times backing to north tonight and diminishing late tonight or Thursday except fresh northerly winds near Sandy Hook backing to northeast and diminishing tonight. Overcast weather with rain or snow tonight and over north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	New Orleans	52	48
Chicago	40	38	New York	36	35
Denver	34	31	Norfolk	42	41
Helena	35	32	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	30	29	St. Louis	27	27
Los Angeles	60	57	San Francisco	53	53
Miami	56	55	Washington	36	35
Minneapolis	23	23			

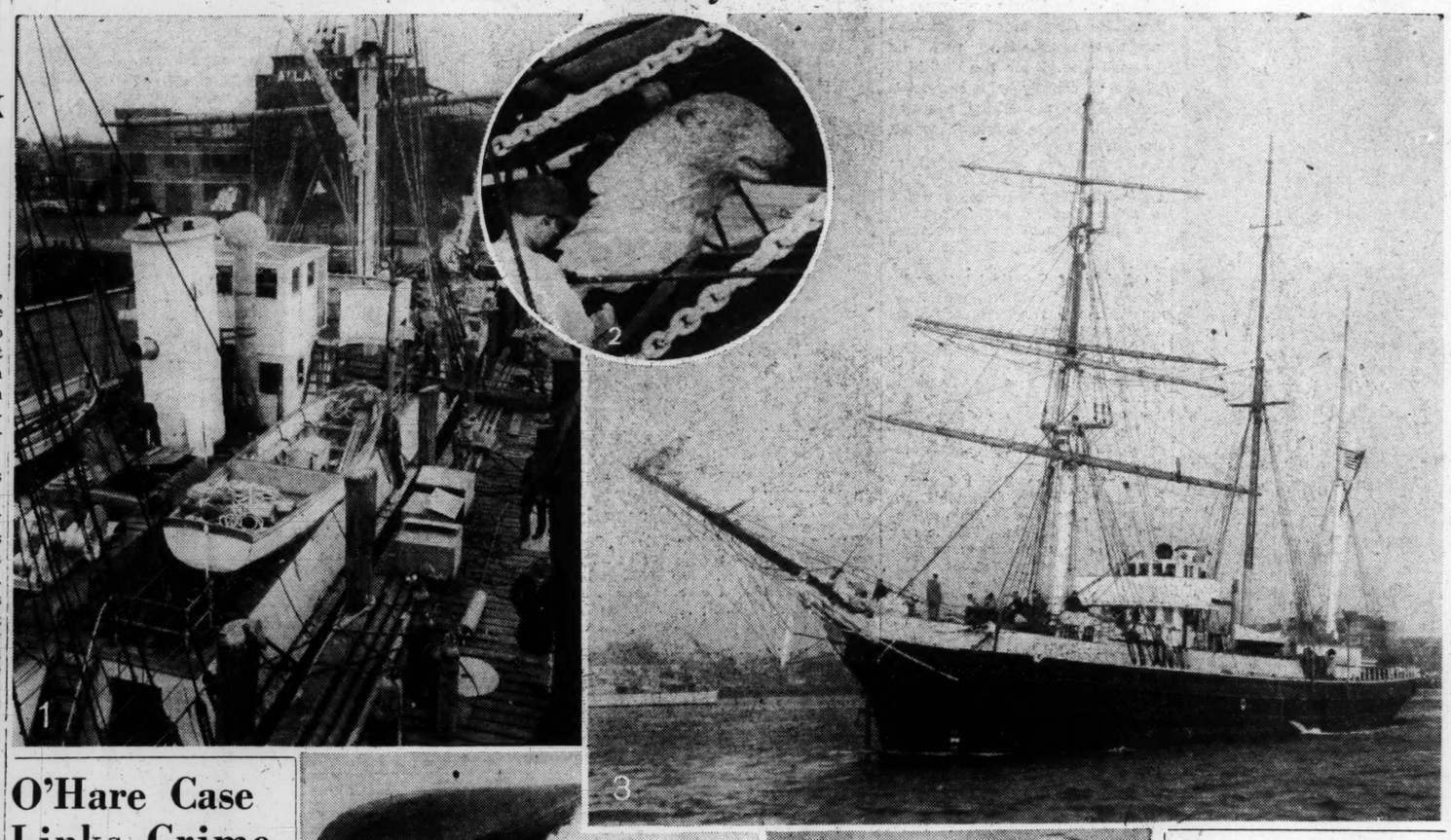
A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 22.
B—Minimum, Nov. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 8:16 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:47 p. m.

The Bear Makes Ready for Start to South Pole



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; © International

Byrd Antarctic Expedition Ship on Way

1. The Bear loading at the wharf in East Boston. 2. The figurehead symbolizing the ship's name. 3. The Bear in Boston Harbor. 4. Lieut. Commander Richard H. Cruzen, "skipper" on the present cruise. 5. Lieutenant Freeman H. Crosby, executive officer on the Bear at the time she was taken over for the Greely Relief Expedition. The craft has had a long and varied career in the past 65 years.

O'Hare Case Links Crime To Race Tracks

(Continued from Page 1)

court dismissed in four months 2,331 gambling cases.

That O'Hare, who in Massachusetts was a stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club operating at the Dighton dog track, was a close friend of Edmund J. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston, now serving a 2½-year jail term, and consulted with Dolan regarding the defeat of anti-racing measures.

That O'Hare, who was assassinated just prior to the release of Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, from a seven-year term in Federal prisons, had been associated with Capone in the operation of the Hawthorne dog race track in Chicago prior to Capone's imprisonment.

That O'Hare himself had a court record, and that the Secretary-Treasurer of Sportman's Park, of which O'Hare was President, is John Patton, Mayor of Burnham, Ill., long linked with Capone and before him with the gang leader, Johnny Torrio.

That O'Hare's murder, while not necessarily linked with the others, is the third murder in two years of figures prominent in gambling circles in Massachusetts, the first, that of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambler, having led to a Grand Jury investigation of crime conditions in the North Shore City at the specific behest of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The other murder, that of David "Beano" Breen, Boston gambling promoter, has not been solved.

Key Figure

In the opinion of civic leaders, these facts point inevitably to the conclusion that O'Hare was the key figure in a tangled gambling empire—partly adhering to the law and partly not—which extended through Massachusetts, Illinois, and Florida, wielding an influence on the political and social lives of those States which has only been hinted at by current investigations.

Moreover, these leaders say they are not diverted from this view by the well-dressed, well-educated manner of O'Hare, who quoted Shakespeare with the facility of a professor of English, and cited law cases with the knowledge of a barrister, for these talents, they add, merely served to make him more desirable as a "front man" for more vulnerable interests.

As a result, many civic groups in Boston and Chicago feel the time is ripe for a concerted attack upon the gambling evil. Desiring to overcome public apathy which led the New England Anti-Gambling Association not to press its demand for a state-wide referendum on race betting in the Bay State last year, and which kept most of New York's voters from the polls this month so that a small minority legalized pari-mutuel betting in that State, these groups believe the greatest impetus to reform will come with the full revelation that racing has not been conducted as a sport but as a gangster-connected racket.

Significant Facts

Among other significant facts to which they point with this intent are these: that Sportsman's Park is one of six racing tracks in Illinois where betting, otherwise outlawed by the State, was legalized through special legislation; that the track according to Chicago investigators, was originally owned by Capone, who allegedly turned his racing interests over to O'Hare when he went to prison; and also that 15 years ago O'Hare was found guilty in Indianapolis on a charge of helping to withdraw medicinal whiskey from a bonded warehouse, after which the verdict was overturned by the Circuit Court and never re-tried.

"O'Hare's assassination," says the Chicago Crime Commission, in comment, "and his previous record, as well as his connections throughout the United States, may cause the average citizen to wonder why Sportsman's Park was granted a license by the Racing Commission."

Second Byrd Ship Leaves for the Antarctic

(Continued from Page 1)

longer be known as the old steam barkentine Bear, but nevertheless she is the same stout ship which went to the relief of Greely more than 50 years ago.

Since she was built in 1873-74 by Alexander Stephen and Sons at Dundee, Scotland, the Bear has had 22 skippers. Designed for the seal fishing off Newfoundland, she was found to be exceptionally seaworthy, and to work so well in the ice, she was the logical choice for service as the advance ship with the Greely Relief Expedition in 1884.

Thereupon the Bear was purchased by the United States Government and first flew the American flag under Lieut. William H. Emory. She joined the Thetis under Commander, later Rear-Admiral, Winfield Scott Schley, and preceded the flagship in the successful rescue of Greely and five of his men at Cape Sabine.

On April 25, 1884, the Bear sailed from New York. On May 14 and May 17 Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, executive officer aboard the Bear wrote two letters to his mother. The letters, posted at Godhaven, Greenland are, postmarked Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1884, en route to Jamestown, N. Y. Hence they were over five months in transmission. Contrast this long wait with the instantaneous communication by radio, available to officials and to the families of the men aboard the Bear today!

The hitherto unpubished letters referred to are in the possession of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby's son, an electrical engineer in New York For historical reference and for a picture of life aboard the famous barkentine, in contrast and comparison with today, they are of interest at the moment.

Tells of Trip

One of the letters follows:

We will reach Disco before morning, and as there may be a chance of sending a mail, I will write a short letter. We have been longer reaching here than we expected, owing to bad weather and head winds. We left St. Johns Sunday the 4th about five o'clock, and found a few icebergs outside. Since then we have seen ice every day, I think. About five days ago we found our first field ice, or as flat drift ice is called by the whalers, "pan ice." Since then we have had to run through a little of it occasionally, but today we have been at it more than half the time. It varies from two to four feet thick, but is soft and breaks up when the ship strikes it. By the time she gets through a half mile field of it she is not going very fast. It is not solid, of course, but made up of large cakes ("pans") drifted together by the wind and currents.

You can form no idea of the dreary aspect of this coast, without seeing it. The mountains are covered with snow and ice, and no green thing can be seen anywhere. We have been in sight of the land for three days, butting against strong head winds and rough sea most of the time. Today the water has been perfectly smooth, owing to the ice. While in the rough water the spray would fly up over the bows, and now the forward part of the ship is entirely encased in ice. The lowest temperature was this morning, 20 degrees above zero.

The engines shake the ship so, you may find my writing poorer than usual!

Our 18 dogs, which we took on board at St. Johns, are doing well, and are in better condition than when we got them. . . .

I wear my heavy flannels and heavy sack coat, but have not had on an overcoat yet!

There is an air of cheerfulness and contentment among the whole party that is really wonderful. I don't believe a single man would leave the ship if he could.

Last Sunday we had our first "general muster," and I read the "Articles for the Better Government of the Navy." It is customary in the service for the executive to do the reading. It had been decided that it was best to have prayers read every Sunday. After the General Muster was over, I announced that I should read prayers, and that anyone who was not willing to listen could leave. All stayed! It is a new role for me, but as I approve of the custom, I am quite willing to do it. When I sat down I thought I had a good deal to tell you, but it seems not, for I have about run dry . . .

It is now ten o'clock, and I am writing on the wardroom table by daylight! The sun sets between nine and ten, and is actually out of sight less than five hours. We ran across the Arctic Circle last night, and a day's run from Disco will give us the sun at midnight.

We will make a very short stay here, and may leave tomorrow. Probably will. I hope that all is going well and happily with you. You have the blessing of being together; try and make it as pleasant and happy for each other as possible.

As we proceed I feel more and more sure that we will return this year, but of course we can tell nothing about that yet.

I do not in the least regret having come on the cruise. I shall not, however, get the Arctic fever and wish to go back and look for the North Pole at some future time. I shall be glad of one trip, but one will be enough.

Norton Asks For Cessation Of WPA Layoff

In a burst of Thanksgiving sentiment, City Councilor Clement A. Norton, recently elected to the Boston School Committee, virtually demanded by wire today that President Roosevelt use his powers to suspend WPA layoffs immediately.

Mr. Norton's message was couched dramatically. It dwelt upon the thousands of men, women and children thrown on the welfare rolls. It pictured the well-paid, well-housed and well-fed officialdom in Washington sitting down to its Thanksgiving dinners while Boston's indigent and unemployed dwelt in privation because of the callous disregard of their welfare by those who will "wine and dine" in the Nation's capital tomorrow.

The Norton message asked that the President compel "these favored ones" to postpone further layoffs to May 1 while at the same time restoring those to employment who are now jobless.

"The voice of justice crying in a world of selfishness and political intrigue demands that this be done," Mr. Norton concluded.

Fire Main Breaks In the Back Bay

There was a mild flurry last night when a four-inch fire main burst under the sidewalk in front of the Fenway Theater on Massachusetts Avenue in the Back Bay about 9:20 o'clock.

The water undermined about 25 feet of sidewalk in front of the theater and flooded the theater's basement and a few stores nearby and delayed traffic a bit. The police showed up about 10 minutes after the break and roped off the sidewalk while a city Paving Service emergency truck came to the scene, located the break and shut off the water. Everything was quiet by 10:30.

The break did not affect water service to nearby buildings. Since the break occurred in a main under the sidewalk the cost of repairing will be borne by the abutters although the city will do the repairing.

This was the second water main break to occur within a week. Recently a 14-inch main broke at Andrew Square, South Boston, depriving about 40 families of water for a day.

Big Rise in Tax Sales Held Serious Problem

Attention of taxpayers and tax collectors was called today to the fact that real estate held in tax titles by cities and towns of Massachusetts has increased from $250,000 of assessed valuation to $21,552,029 in the past 10 years.

This condition, which indicates the tremendous rise in the number of property-holders unable to pay taxes, was stressed by David W. Creelman, Director of the State Division of Local Taxation, in addressing the fiftieth annual meeting of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors at the State House today.

"Isn't this $21,000,000 a problem that deserves the most careful and earnest consideration of all our citizens and taxpayers, and particularly such of those citizens who hold public office in tax activities?" Mr. Creelman asked his audience in the Gardner Auditorium.

He spoke on the second and final day of the assessors' meeting, at which most of the program was devoted to a round-table discussion of assessors' experiences, presided over by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

The $21,000,000 figure represents the value of property held in tax titles in all but 20 of the 351 cities and towns of the State as of Oct. 1, 1939, the speaker explained. It includes 54,435 parcels of land.

While there has been a "slight decrease" this year under the number of tax titles taken in 1938, Mr. Creelman argued that the situation still is a serious one requiring the attention especially of those who are able to pay taxes and must make up the sums lost to the local communities through the inability of others to pay.

Broad Sheriff Office Reform Mapped by C. of C. Committee

Sweeping changes in the "medieval" practices still in vogue in the office of the Sheriff of Suffolk County, including abolition of the "fee" system, in favor of salaries, were urged today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of recent disclosures of "glaring defects" in the present arrangement, the Committee, of which Fred A. Dakin, is Chairman, called for breaking away from the "dusty and politically-dictated customs of the past." Place the office under businesslike and respectable administration, demands the Committee, "so as to prevent a recurrence of the astonishing events now exposed."

Would Abolish Office

The office itself should be abolished as unnecessary, points out the Committee, as "custody of the new courthouse has already been removed largely from his duties," and transfer of control of the county jail to the Penal Institutions Department, now under the Mayor's control, might be considered. Other duties of the Sheriff might be assumed by officers of the court, thereby eliminating the office completely, says the Committee.

Political opposition to abolishing a public office "no matter how outmoded," would be so determined, "as to make prompt action almost impossible," continues the Committee.

Immediate steps to abolish the system which permits compensating the Sheriff and his deputies through fees which they collect, is the first recommendation of the Committee. "The system seems to us to be a violation of the intent of the law, and we see no reason why it cannot be corrected at once," states the Committee. "These fees which appear to total large amounts in a year should be paid directly into the city treasury under strict accounting safeguards. That is where they belong. It is where scores of fees charged under other county or city offices are paid.

Salaries Advocated

"The Sheriff and his deputies should receive from the public treasury, salaries commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, and that should be their only compensation. The number of Deputy Sheriffs should be limited strictly to those necessary to perform the work of the office."

The Committee urges placing of all employees of the office under Civil Service, pointing out that "whatever the defects of Civil Service, they become trivial when compared with the shocking conditions found to exist in its absence. Political preferment and all attendant evils should have no place in selection of these employees."

The Sheriff should be appointed by the courts rather than elected, declared the Committee.

Cost of operating the county jail, now under control of the Sheriff, which has reached the surprising amount of $817 a year for each inmate, should be investigated, the Committee urges. With few exceptions, other State and County institutions are much less expensive to operate, it was pointed out. "The taxpayer cannot afford any longer to pay out money for lax operation of this institution."

That 'All-Maryland' Dinner Hardly Satisfies Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall raised an eyebrow—raised two of them in fact—while scrutinizing Gov. Herbert T. O'Conor's "all-Maryland" menu which the Chief Executive of that State put out today as a challenge to connoisseurs of the national feast.

"I do not believe Governor O'Conor has ever eaten a Thanksgiving dinner in Massachusetts—the birthplace of Thanksgiving—or he would be a mite cautious about his boasts," said the Governor, questioning an item of native Maryland cranberries.

The Governor looked at the rest of the menu—oysters, celery, nuts, turkey, sweet and snow white potatoes, turnips, green peas, sauerkraut, pumpkin pie, cider.

"All pretty commonplace in Massachusetts," he observed, "but where is the beach-plum and apple jelly, Connecticut Valley boiled onions, hubbard squash and New England mince pies? No Thanksgiving dinner can be called complete without them."

TORRINGTON, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Mayor William A. Patten, Democrat, says America has so much to be thankful for that it ought to be able to celebrate two Thanksgiving days, and that is what he wants Torrington to do.

In a proclamation today calling for dual celebration, the Mayor said that the very fact that the President could proclaim one Thanksgiving and Connecticut's Governor another was an example of America's blessings because:

"Where but in our own glorious democracy could this happen?"

City employees and the Torrington schools will observe both Thanksgivings, but business is holding off until next week.

Codman Class Hears Address on Taxation

John S. Codman, grandnephew of the Rev. John Codman, first pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Dorchester, addressed the meeting of the Codman Class of that church last evening on "Involuntary Unemployment and Crushing Taxation."

Mr. Codman has long been a student of the American economist, Henry George, and is Dean of the faculty of the Boston Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science. He reported that there are at present 226 adults attending the free classes being conducted in and around Boston.

'Flying Santa Claus' Plans Trip This Year'

New England's "Flying Santa Claus", Capt. William Wincapaw, plans to return this Christmas in time to make his annual visit to lighthouse keepers, his son announced today.

For over a year Captain Wincapaw and William Jr. have been in Bolivia ferrying gold over the jungle and last year Captain Wincapaw missed the annual Yuletide flight. But if all goes well, said William Jr., his father will return to distribute his packages to lighthouse keepers up and down the coast.

Captain Wincapaw started his Yuletide flights 11 years ago from Rockland, Me., in 1929, and has missed only one, last year. If he reaches home in time this year, this will be his tenth flight.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timbin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

University—
Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power in "The Rains Came." 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Johnny Downs. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Priscilla Lane and John Garfield in "Dust Be My Destiny." Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern and Franchot Tone.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers," Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder Man," with Virginia Bruce and Lionel Atwill. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Radio—Page 12

Uptown—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Exeter—
"Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix, and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5, 8. Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. Also "Thunder Afloat," featuring Wallace Beery.

Coolidge Corner—
"Here I Am a Stranger" with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Tremont—
"Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "Sign of the Cross." Also "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne.

Repertory—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris, Wendy Barrie and Lucille Ball. Also Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Big Town Czar," 2, 5:05, 8:05. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 3:30, 6:40, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Death of a Champ," with Lynne Overman and Virginia Dale. Also "Way Down South."

Normandie—
"$1,000 a Touchdown," with Joe E. Brown. Also "Lady of the Tropics," starring Hedy Lamarr.

Metropolitan—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour, Akim Tamiroff and John Howard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Hero for a Day," with Anita Louise and Dick Foran. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Tomorrow: "We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver.

South Station Theater—
"Think First," "Smithsonian Institution," "The U. S. Navy Servicing Its Fleet," "Color Travelogue of Peru," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Cat and the Canary," with Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire Fence," featuring Jean Rogers and Raymond Walburn. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Scolay and Modern—
"Jamaica Inn," featuring Charles Laughton. Scolay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and the Ritz Bros. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Mutiny on the Blackhawk," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Daughters of the Tong," 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "The Escape," with Edward Norris. Also "Tailspin Tommy." Stage: Del Casino, Will & Gladys Ahearn, Chick & Lee, Jack Lenny and Statler Twins.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15. Previews at 7 and 10 of "Allegheny Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Also at 5:45 and 8:45. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Jessica Dragonette, soprano. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Christian Symbolism by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Copley Plaza—
Lecture by Professor Louis Cons on "L'Actualité vivante des viex auteurs français," given under the auspices of L'Alliance Française Groupe de Boston-Cambridge. 3:30.

Radio Station WAAB Fights For Franchise

Net profits of radio station WAAB, owned by John Shepard, 3rd, amounted to $141,913.27 in 1938 and $109,812 for the first 30 weeks of 1939, according to testimony introduced by Mr. Shepard today at the hearing before an examiner of the Federal Communications Commission.

Total revenue received by the station in 1938 amounted to $1,930,229.50, Mr. Shepard testified to Examiner George B. Porter at the Federal Building; operating expenses that year were $1,755,673.43; and after taxes and fixed charges were paid, the net profit totaled $141,913.27 in that year, Mr. Shepard said.

The station's operating statement as of July 29 this year showed a net profit of $109,812 for the first 30 weeks, according to the testimony.

Leland Bickford, managing editor of the Yankee Network News Service which operates from station WAAB is expected to testify tomorrow in the hearing brought about by the application of the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation to operate on the frequency and wave length of WAAB. The Mayflower Company charges station WAAB failed to serve the public interest and has violated its license granted by the FCC.

Maine Seeks Fund For Air Runways

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R, Maine) said last night that he and others were trying to obtain a $100,000 project to enlarge the Houlton Airport runways to permit the landing of large ships prior to rolling them across the International Boundary line to Canada.

The law forbids flying planes sold to belligerents across the International Boundary, he said, but contains no provision to prevent such craft from being rolled over the line provided title first has passed out of American hands. The project is being sought from the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the WPA.

In an address to Rotarians and Lions, Mr. Brewster said at least three airplane manufacturers were anxious to use the airport for transshipment into Canada of planes sold to European belligerents.

He pointed out the east-west runway at Houlton extends to within 1,000 feet of the border and that there is "ample space" for take-offs on the Canadian side.

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Learning From Source of Success

By a Staff Photographer

Igor Stravinsky as Professor
Harvard class takes a lesson in advanced music-writing.

Harvard Students Taught Music by Russian Composer

In a comfortable suite of rooms in Eliot House, Harvard music students are learning their trade from Igor Stravinsky, the Russian composer, resident of Paris, who is lecturing at the University under the auspices of the Charles Eliot Norton Foundation this academic year. Twice each week, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, a group of about a dozen are invited by Arthur Tillman Merritt, associate professor of music, to a "session" with Mr. Stravinsky, who has consented to teach a few eager young composers, using the French language as his means of communication with them. One meeting each week is devoted to a lecture, or "un-talking," as Mr. Stravinsky likes to call it; the other, at his own suggestion, consists of a student composition played by its author, with comments thereon by the teacher.

Yesterday's meeting was of the second sort. The scene, a small, luxuriously furnished living room with soft, indirect lighting, a conspicuous wall library of musical compositions and reference works, and a grand piano. Seated at the piano, Mr. Stravinsky; grouped about him, would-be Stravinskys of the future.

Professor Merritt announces the purpose of the session, and Mr. Stravinsky invites a volunteer to play for him.

Silence. The young men are a little awed by their host. Finally, after some urging, A. Jan LaRue, '40, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a recently elected Phi Beta Kappa, produces a clarinet and manuscript. As he begins to play, comes and stands begins to play, comes and stands beside him, Mr. Stravinsky, who might well be mistaken for a college professor. Certainly his clothes are collegiate: a brown suit coat, contrasting gray trousers, a black shirt, a grayish sweater. Leaning slightly forward, both hands in his pockets, and peering intently at the music through horn-rimmed spectacles, the slight, dark man concentrates on the composition. Throughout the playing of the three short movements, his face is devoid of expression. Finally the clarinet solo comes to a conclusion, and the young man heaves a sigh of relief, wipes his forehead.

"Very good indeed!" Mr. Stravinsky exclaims, adding other complimentary remarks. Then, sitting down beside his pupil, he proceeds to analyze the work in detail. The musical thought is a little difficult to follow in places, he says. This motif should be developed, restated; that idea should be repeated—not verbatim, but with interesting variations.

"See, in this composition of mine," he says, and plays on the piano an illustration. "Like that"; and then, shoulder to shoulder with Mr. LaRue once again, he hums over another passage, objecting to this F sharp as out of place, to that passage as too difficult to play. Gesticulating freely, he discovers a bit he likes. "Ah, that is a phrase!" he remarks.

Others beside Mr. LaRue are interested in Mr. Stravinsky's comments. Students lean forward in their chairs, listening to the French which they understand imperfectly. Others are in the room—Dr. Alexis Kall, musicologist from California, and a friend of Mr. Stravinsky's; William Denny, American composer who won this past season the award of the American Academy in Rome, and whose symphony was performed by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; and Vladimir Ussachevsky, from the University of Rochester, who recently brought to the class a recording of his cantata for chorus and orchestra.

Next, William Austin, of Cleveland, Ohio, plays two piano preludes. Sitting beside him, and turning the pages, Mr. Stravinsky occasionally inserts a note in the bass, to fill out the chords a little more roundly. An expression of surprise or pleasure may perhaps pass quickly across his face, but he reserves comment until the end. Then, rather harshly, he points out a mixture of styles, a lack of form, and a "simpliste" touch here and there which he finds in the compositions. "Square-cut," is his word for some of the phrases. Others are "fine," but not sufficiently exploited. Though harsh, the criticism is friendly and constructive; and Mr. Austin listens carefully.

It is getting late. Always punctual, methodical, practical, Mr. Stravinsky notes the time and suggests that the meeting should close for the day. Reluctantly, the group says good-bye; and as they leave one can still hear them chatting: "What was that he said? My rythmic patterns are imperfect. . . ?"

W. F.

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Boston City Club Plans Fire Department 'Night'

Boston Fire Department "night" will be observed at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening.

Led by Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly and Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope the evening's program will begin at 6 o'clock in front of the clubhouse in Somerset Street. There, under the supervision of Lieut. Francis Nicholson, firemen will give an exhibition of ladder, drill and rescue work. At 7:45 the Fire Department band, under the direction of Frank Marr, will present a concert in the City Club auditorium. The final part of the entertainment will be motion pictures of the Boston department in action, to be shown at 8:15.

Mass. Workers, Paid by U. S., To Lose Jobs

Two hundred forty employees of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation will be dropped Dec. 1 for the division's failure to comply with standards required by the Social Security Board, J. Edwin Doyle, Director, announced today.

The workers are classified as temporary and are employed in the employment division. As many as are needed for replacement in this division will be taken from other departments, Director Doyle said.

Officials of the Social Security Board, which provides the funds to maintain the Division of Unemployment Compensation, have declined to provide further payment of salaries in the division pending further reduction of its personnel, Mr. Doyle said. Last January a 3 per cent reduction of personnel was effected but this has not been regarded sufficient by Federal officials.

It is still the Social Security Board's contention, Director Doyle explained, that the Division of Unemployment Compensation has an unduly large personnel when compared with other states. This makes the dropping of the 240 temporary workers inescapable, he declared.

French Get Sixth Boston Trawler

Negotiations for the sale of a sixth Boston trawler to the French Line for prospective use as a mine sweeper by the French Navy were reported closed yesterday by the office of the Boston Drydock Company with the approval of the United States Maritime Commission.

The vessel was the former Trawler Breeze, laid up since January after brief service for the Seaboard Navigation Company as the Freighter Kennebec, sailing between Boston and Maine ports.

Sidewalk Yielded Job to This Worker

Alfred Lescard, seaman, was out of a job yesterday, but he reported for work today because of his honesty.

While sauntering along North Washington Street yesterday, Mr. Lescard, who recently finished his enlistment in the United States Coast Guard, picked up an envelope containing more than $500 in checks and $20 in cash.

It was marked "Tichnor Manufacturing Company, 160 North Washington Street" so he returned it to that office. There he met Louis Tichnor, head of the firm, told of finding the envelope (which had been lost by a cashier) and casually mentioned he was looking for a job.

Mr. Tichnor handed the $20 to Mr. Lescard and told him to report for work today.

Berkeley Alumni to Hold Social

Egan Photo Service

Active in Preparing for the Event

Back row, left to right: John F. Lombard, President of the Berkeley Alumni Association; Howard S. Willard of Quincy, member of the Ticket Committee. Front row, left to right: Howard S. Willard, Jr., of Quincy, official representative for the Class of 1950 at Berkeley Preparatory School; Miss Helen Rawlings of Boston, Chairman of the Ticket Committee.

The Berkeley Preparatory School Alumni Association will hold a social gathering Friday evening, Dec. 8, at the Fox and Hounds Club, 448 Beacon Street, in order to provide scholarships for worthy students. John F. Lombard of Boston and Fitchburg is President of the Association. Miss Helen Rawlings of Bay State Road is Chairman of the Ticket Committee, of which Howard S. Willard, Jr., of Quincy, representative of the Class of 1950, is a member.

Poet Frost Gets Post at Harvard

Robert Frost, American poet and "homely philosopher," who is popular with students for his espousal of easier college courses, has been appointed by the Harvard Corporation to an informal teaching post, that of Ralph Waldo Emerson Fellow in Poetry, it was announced yesterday. For the next two years, Mr. Frost will live at Adams House, Harvard, with college upper classmen.

The Emerson fellowship is newly established; it will enable distinguished poets to come to Harvard regularly. Mr. Frost, its first holder, has three times won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, was Phi Beta Kappa poet at Harvard in 1916, and Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry in 1936-36. Among Harvard students, Mr. Frost is popular for his frequent declaration that college work is too hard and too rigidly circumscribed. "A real artist should not have to work in college," he said last year at a reading of his poems. "He should be able to get through with one brain tied behind his back."

Newton Near Goal Of Chest Drive

As solicitors for the Newton Community Chest campaign entered the final day of the 1939 drive this morning $199,605 or 81 per cent of the quota had been subscribed. This morning's report showed Newton Lower Falls leading the several villages that comprise the city having gone over the top with 104.8 per cent of its quota subscribed. Nonantum was a close second with 99.1 per cent in hand, and Oak Hill with 91.3 per cent of its quota was third.

The campaign will close tonight when more than 1,000 workers will attend a meeting at the High School where final reports will be made and a minstrel show and campaign skits presented.

Auto Lot Owner Liable for Losses

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22 (AP)—A parking lot owner is responsible for automobiles parked on his lot when a fee is paid, Judge Herbert L. Carpenter in Superior Court ruled yesterday.

He said a jury was justified in awarding $174 to Joseph Hawksley for damage to his car after it was stolen from a parking lot. He said it was up to the lot owner to see that the automobile was not stolen.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"; songs and patter	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.		"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Harper's Varieties"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Prairie Pals"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45		Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"		"Four Tones"
8:00	Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	Jim Ameche; Gail Page in "Society Singer"	"Life of Clara Barton": drama	Housing talk; Al Booris' Orchestra
8:15		"Quicksilver": quiz program	Red Skelton; Edna Stillwell; chorus; orchestra		Leo Mack's Orchestra.
8:30	Paul Whiteman's			Sonny Burke's Orch.	
8:45	Orch.; war news.			Sonny Burke's Orch.	Dave Ballantine, songs.
9:00	Theater: Glenda Farrell; Franchot Tone in "Candlelight"; music	Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra; "Harvey and Dell"; George Harris's Orch.	The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum	
9:30				"Music by Faith"; vocalists; orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	"Dr. Christian of River's End"	New England Talks It Over: "What Can Our Democracy Learn From Europe's Experiences?"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15				News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news		Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Vido Musso's Orchestra.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30		"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Monarchs of Rhythm"
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam": music; comedy	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Caroline Cabot		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam": music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Western Serenade
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Western Serenade
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; Mildred Carlson	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Good Morning"	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Aeolian Ensemble	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	Maunder's "Song of Thanksgiving"; choir	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White": sk.		"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, baritone; organ
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	The Hilmakers; music	Fashion Congress
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Dale Belmont, songs	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	News Service
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	The Happy Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	Weather; news	Marjorie Mills; housekold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Masteringers"		Sport reports	Leslie Parker, tenor
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Thanks to America";	"Betty and Bob"	Annual Conference of New England Governors: Governors Saltonstall, Mass.; Barrows, Maine; Murphy, N. H.; Aiken, Vt.; Vanderbilt, R. I.; Baldwin, Conn.	"Rhythmic Romance"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"		Tex and Slim
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Thanks to America";	"Valiant Lady"; drama.		Soprano recital
2:45	"My Son and I"	dramatization	Hymns of All Churches.		News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.		Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": drama.		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Eddie Lee	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": comedy		Organ Concert
4:00	Harvard program	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	Talk; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	San Carlo Opera Company; Gov. Saltonstall	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de		"Young Widder Brown"	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	Musicale
5:00	Dramatization	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs and patter	"Little Orphan Annie"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.		"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; weather	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	President Roosevelt	"Dinner Dance"	News Service	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Nancy Mace, soprano
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March": drama	News dramatizations 'Leaders in Dance Time'	Adrian Rollini Trio "Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch. Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15	"Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra "Sports Writers Quiz"	Variety Musicale Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:30				"Sports Writers Quiz"	American Legion speaker
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Harry Kogen's Orchestra; soloists	"Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; Walter Huston in "Bright World"; orch.	Les Brown's Orchestra Glen Miller's Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting: "What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?"		Paul Whiteman's Orch.	
9:45					
10:00	"A Circular Tour"; dramatization	"Gene and Glenn"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Fray and Braggiotti; Shirley Ross; Stuart Erwin; Lou Holtz; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15		Vocalists; orchestra		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news			"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; so- loists	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather				Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30		"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	The Islanders
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.		News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc
For Thursday, Nov. 23
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 23

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour: Grieg's Concerto in A minor for piano; Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite.

((11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music": Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.
10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards": Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest— 7 p. m., Folklore Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m., News Bulletin. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English: "Around Italy with Music"; Tourist notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; URF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m., Tenor with Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m., News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m., New Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10.15 p. m., Opera. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
London—11.30 p. m., To be announced. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Honored

© Bachrach

George Hansen
Elected President of Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce

Hansen Named President Of Retail Board

Leadership of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was today in the hands of George Hansen, President of Chandler & Company, who was elected President of the Retail Trade Board at a meeting of the Governing Council yesterday afternoon.

A native of Dorchester, graduate of the High School of Commerce in 1915, Mr. Hansen is the youngest man ever to hold the office of President of the Board. He succeeds P. A. O'Connell, President of E. T. Slattery Company, who held the office for three years.

Also elected were: Edward L. Hubbard, head of T. D. Whitney Company, and F. Frank Vorenberg, vice-president of Gilchrist Company, as Vice-Presidents; A. W. Bryson, Controller of Chandler & Co., as Treasurer; Daniel Bloomfield, manager and R. A. Johnston, Secretary.

Mr. Hansen was one of the winners of the Franklin Medal for high scholastic standing during his four years at the High School of Commerce. He graduated from Northeastern University in 1918, with the degree of bachelor of commercial science, at the age of 19, youngest man ever receiving a diploma from the school. In 1934 he received a law degree from the same school.

Entering the employ of Chandler & Company in 1920, as a member of the accounting department, he filled the office of Controller and Director before being elected President of that company. He was first President of the Stores Commodity Service, Inc., and also served as Treasurer and President of the Merchants Credit Bureau. During the World War he served in the United States Army. He resides in Weston with Mrs. Hansen and their three children.

R. I. Report Favors Caucus Over Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—The direct primary plan of selecting candidates for public offices may prove a success in 46 other States, but Rhode Island is urged to continue with its present caucus and convention system in a report of a special commission named by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to study advisability of changes in the present system.

Three Republican members of the commission disapproved the direct primary plan while the two Democratic members submitted a minority report favoring it.

The commission, however, was unanimous in recommending the adoption of a stringent corrupt practices law.

The act proposed by the commission would set definite limits to campaign expenditures by political candidates and party committees, bar campaign contributions by corporations subject to State regulations and require the filing by candidates and party committees of itemized accounts of receipts and expenses with the Secretary of State.

Would Delay Decision

The majority report on the direct primary study said it was unconvinced that a primary system would be an improvement over a modernized caucus law, and held that a final conclusion on the advisability of a direct primary law should be deferred pending the report of another commission currently studying reform of the caucus and election laws.

The Democrats, in a minority report, dissented from this conclusion and attacked "the admittedly shameful condition that exists in this State under the caucus system." They recommended adoption of the primary method "for electing candidates on the state-wide ballot."

On the basis of replies from 140 Republican and Democratic chairmen, lawyers and professors of political science in every State, outside of Rhode Island received in response to questionnaires with regard to the operation of the direct primary and corrupt practices law, the commission summarized objections recorded to the direct primary as follows:

Some Objections

That it permits entry of too many candidates.

The cost of conducting primaries "limits candidates to the rich or those with wealthy or corrupt backing."

That it destroys party unity and party discipline.

That it puts nominations more completely under control of party bosses.

That it results in inferior candidates and discourages "best fitted" to run for office.

That it "tends to increase patronage and commitments" and causes two campaigns instead of one.

The commission was appointed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt as a result of a resolution passed by the General Assembly.

The Commission, in its report, stated that the time given has not been sufficient to give the primary question the full study it deserved.

Meehan to Oppose Griffin For Lawrence Mayoralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 22—Mayor Walter A. Griffin, threetime Chief Executive of Lawrence, was renominated for a fourth term, yesterday in a non-partisan primary.

The Mayor's election opponent will be James P. Meehan, former State Senator and former labor representative on the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, who was ousted from the latter position when the Commission was reorganized by the Legislature.

Mayor Griffin polled 15,105 votes to Mr. Meehan's 11,095. Eugene Fluet, former President of the Lawrence Taxpayers' Association, received 5,327 votes, and the four other candidates in the field obtained vote totals ranging from 1,941 down to 104.

Study Winter Birds

Harry George Higbee, naturalist, will give a short talk on "Winter Birds" and will illustrate his remarks with specially prepared maps from his own collection prior to the regular Sunday afternoon walk of the Recreation Project. This week's walk will be in the Middlesex-Fells Reservation through the Cairn Hill section, Bears Den, Hemlock Pool, Shiner Pool, and Fells Reservoir. The group will leave the junction of East Border Road and Fellsway East at 2:30.

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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
MODERATE PRICES
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Wards BOSTON
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

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Furs
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BOYLSTON at ARLINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Rural Handicraft Displayed At Concord State Library

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22—Photographs depicting rural handicraft in various sections of the country are being displayed at the State Library in Concord through the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The exhibit was worked out by the Russel Sage Foundation and has been on display in Washington in conjunction with the Department's seventy-fifth anniversary.

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Space assignments in the new State House Annex have been made. The State Police are located in the basement where will also be located the mailing rooms for the State Comptroller, the Planning and Development Commission and a blueprint room for the State Highway Department.

On the first floor will be located the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Weights and Measures, Insurance Commissioner, Probation and Motor Vehicle Departments. There will also be several unassigned rooms on this floor which may be used for Legislative hearings and other purposes.

The second floor will house the Planning and Development Commission and the Public Service Commission, the latter to have a hearing room of its own. The entire third floor is occupied by the Highway Department, while the fourth floor is to house the Forestry Department, State Water Resources Board, State Department of the American Legion, State Board of Education, and the Fish and Game Department. The majority of these departments have been located in rented quarters outside the State House.

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While tangible returns from the investment are just becoming apparent, plans are being laid for still further development of the Belknap Recreational area in Gilford where more than $500,000 in Federal and county funds has already been spent. Plans now call for the construction of a summer theater where pageants and musical concerts might be given, construction of a swimming pool which could be used for skating in the winter, erection of 20 new stone fireplaces for campers and picnickers as well as a half dozen new three-side camp shelters, and construction of a combination headquarters and observatory at the upper end of the chair tow on Rome Mountain.

At the present time work is being carried on in the construction of a 1,750-foot rope ski tow on the north side of Cobble Mountain where a development of open slopes is being provided.

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With the number of persons receiving old age assistance increasing faster than had been anticipated the monthly expenditures for this purpose are running about $4,000 above the estimates.

The State Board of Public Welfare has therefore found it necessary to cut its grants for old age assistance in order to keep within its budget. While Director Harry O. Page of the Board feels that this is the only way to keep within the budget, which was based on estimates not borne out, Representative Arthur B. Jenks has risen to the defense of those who would be affected and suggested that the rate of grants be maintained even if it results in a deficit.

Mr. Jenks points out that the Federal Government has taken steps to make larger grants possible, that the trend is in this direction, and that if the State Board made an error in its budget request to meet Federal funds that the aged should not be penalized. The Federal Government pays half of the old-age assistance grants made through the State agency.

Merger Expected In Shoe Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22—If favorable action is taken by the stockholders of the Melville Shoe Company at a special meeting called for Dec. 15, the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, the largest shoe producers in New Hampshire, will be merged with the Melville firm.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy is credited with building up the McElwain firm and is a vice president and director, and was general manager until he was named Governor.

The Melville firm owns the extensive chain of Thom McAn stores that markets the McElwain shoes. The firms are now operating under a contract whereby the manufacturing firm furnishes shoes to Melville at approximately cost, participating in the profit.

This contract expires next year It is understood that under the merger plan, the stockholders of McElwain would receive approximately $5,000,000 in a new issue of Melville preferred stock and about 105,000 shares of Melville common. McElwain operates plants in Manchester and Nashua, and the average wage paid in these plants is reported to be at the top for shoe plants. This fact and the success of the firm are attributed to the adoption of mass production methods in the shoe industry. The plants have been free from labor troubles, and operations were maintained at high levels even during the depression years.

Norton Campaign Expenses $1,215

More than half those who sought election in the recent municipal campaign have failed to file campaign expense lists, although last night was the deadline, officials at City Hall said today.

Late returns will be received during the next several days, officials of the City Clerk's office said. But those who do not take this opportunity will receive warning notices to fulfill this provision of the election laws.

Clement A. Norton, who topped the School Committee ticket in the voting, spent $1,125 on his campaign, according to returns. Otis Archer Hood, Communist candidate for the Committee, spent nothing and received no contributions.

Henry L. Shattuck, former Treasurer of Harvard University and re-elected Councilor from Ward 5, spent $272.05 on his campaign, and listed no donations. His nearest opponent, John J. Connors, listed expenses of 24 cents and no contributions. Joseph J. Gottlieb, winner of a hard-fought Councilmanic contest in Ward 14, Dorchester, spent $494, the highest figure listed by Council aspirants.

Apple blossoms appliqued on lace
gown 9.50
slip 6.00
pantie 5.00

blue
white
tea rose

Calla lillies
gown 6.00
slip 4.00
pantie 2.75

all hand made — all pure dye silk

Makanna Inc
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 BOYLSTON STREET
Wellesley - Hyannis - Palm Beach

Saturn and 'Modern' Discoverer

Henry Smith Williams

Galileo Saw Rings in 1610

Upper—Drawing by the author, Henry Smith Williams, from his book, "The Great Astronomers," published in 1932 by Newton Publishing Company, Simon & Schuster, Inc. The book titles the picture "Galileo Galilei and his famous telescope." Lower—Saturn photographed by Barnard with the 60-inch reflector of Mount Wilson Observatory. Note the dark cap, the belts, the divisions in the rings, and the oval form of the planet. The rings were first seen in modern astronomy by Galileo in 1610. He believed his vision to have been an illusion, and it was not until 1855 that a Netherlands astronomer, Huyghens, determined that they were truly rings.

Distant Star to Hide Itself Behind Saturn's Gauzy Rings

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A rather rare celestial rendezvous takes place on the night of Nov. 24 when a star bearing the astronomical license plate "B. D. plus 6 degrees 259" will become partially eclipsed by the semi-transparent rings surrounding the planet Saturn.

Amateur telescope makers throughout the nation are hurrying those perennial "improvements" always being made on pet celestial steeds when new ones are not in prospect, and Hayden Planetarium in New York plans to furnish telescopes free to the public on the grounds in front of the main building at 81st Street and Central Park West.

The phenomenon is so rare it has been observed by only a few professional astronomers. In 1917 only two English astronomers witnessed the passing of a star behind the outermost of Saturn's three rings, while in 1920 only three known observers saw a star pass both of the outer rings.

Thousands in North and South America can witness the pageant on Friday, Nov. 24, however. The first phase of the occultation will begin about 10:17 in the evening (E. S. T.) as the star passes behind the globe of the planet itself and entirely disappears.

Thousands Can Witness

Unlike solar eclipses, however, totality lasts for about two hours which is the time it will take Saturn to slide out of the way again. Then at 12:25 the star reappears, but will be viewed only dimly through the rings. At 1:36 it will be entirely clear and regain its ordinary brightness. Because the location of the star is not known with absolute exactness and because Saturn will be moving then with apparent extreme slowness, the times predicted are uncertain within limits of a few minutes.

According to Professor Barton, executive curator of the Planetarium, "The fact that in occultations of this type the star does not entirely fade from view behind Saturn's rings, corroborates the accepted theory of the structure of the rings—that they are composed of millions of tiny 'moonlets' revolving about the planet in the plane of its equator.

Saturn Easily Visible

"Although optical aid will be necessary in observing the occultation, Saturn will easily be seen with the naked eye at the time of the beginning phase as a rather bright object directly in the south, in the constellation Pisces, the Fishes, and about 60 degrees high. Saturn is much less bright, however, than the planet Jupiter, which appears in the southwest and considerably lower in the sky.

"Saturn, the most distant of the planets visible to the unaided eye, will be approximately 800,000,000 miles from the earth on Nov. 24. The star, B. D. plus 6 degrees 259, is a faint one of magnitude 8.5. It is trillions of miles away from Saturn and cannot be seen at all except through a telescope.

Williams Announces Course on Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass.

Williams College is inaugurating a new course in basic Latin American problems, conducted by Enrique S. de Lozada, Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in Washington and former lecturer on international law at La Paz.

The course is described as "an analytical survey of the development of economic, social, and political institutions of the Latin American States, with emphasis on their relations to the United States of America."

Señor de Lozada will present six well-known authorities on South American affairs from various walks of life—heads of mining corporations, meat packing concerns, ranking diplomats, and a former president of a South American republic.

Rules Given For Mailing Gifts Abroad

Although parcel post service to Germany, Czechoslovakia and Danzig has been suspended because of the war, and deliveries to other countries are subject to delay, or loss if aboard a vessel torpedoed or mined, the methods used by customs officials in those and other countries in handling holiday gifts received from other countries are outlined in detail by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Detailed statements, for free distribution, have been prepared by the Boston office of the Bureau, regarding duty payment, method and procedure of sending, and advice regarding duty on some items often sent as gifts, for 46 nations.

As a rule, gift packages sent to other countries, even if sent to missionaries or charitable organizations, are subject to the same customs regulations and rates of import duty in those countries as are commercial shipments of the same goods, and this applies whether sent by parcel post or by other means, declared officials of the Boston office.

Show Tolerance

In a few countries the customs authorities show tolerance in the application of duties on packages of small bulk or value which distinctly carry a notation on the front of the package, preferably in the language of the country of destination, indicating that they are holiday gifts—not for sale, it was pointed out. For instance, the Canadian tariff law allows the free entry of gifts on which the value does not exceed $5 in any one case; Germany exempts from duty gift packages received by mail weighing up to about half a pound, provided they do not contain articles dutiable at more than three Reichsmarks per kilo. Used clothing sent to indigent persons is exempt from duty in some European countries.

Import duties cannot be prepaid by the sender. If it is desired to relieve the recipient from the burden of the customs duties or delivery charges, arrangements may be made with a forwarding or express company having connections in a given country to deliver the packages abroad and bill the sender with the costs plus a service fee, or an international money order may be sent to the recipient for the estimated amount of the duties, and charges. In either case, the amount of these additional fees and charges should be ascertained in advance. state the officials, who offer to provide a list of freight forwarders who will undertake to deliver dutiable packages in certain foreign countries to interested persons upon request.

Estimates Made

In most countries the duties on fine textiles, jewelry and some other products usually sent as gifts should be expected to amount to at least one-third to one-half the value of the goods. If similar articles can well be obtained within that country, many prefer to send the equivalent amount in the form of a money order. If articles are sent directly through parcel post or otherwise, with the obligation for the duties upon the recipient, it is advisable not to indicate an exaggerated value in the customs declaration filed with the post office in the United States, else the consignee might be required by the foreign customs to pay duty on that value.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Exchorda	Nov. 25	F, Jersey City	Naples	Nov. 24 8 pm	Nov. 25 6:30 am
‡Conte di Savoia	Nov. 25	92, North River	Naples	Dec. 8 / Nov. 24 8 pm / Dec. 2	Nov. 25 9 am

†Italy. ‡Germany and Italy.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Boston	New York
Monterey	San Francisco Jan. 2	Dec. 28, 4 pm	Dec. 28, 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Boston	New York
Pres. Pierce	San Francisco Dec. 1	Nov. 26, 4 pm	Nov. 26, 7:30 pm

Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Boston	New York
Pres. Harrison	San Francisco Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4 pm	Nov. 22, 7:30 am

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. "Clipper" planes mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

YOUR FOLKS HAVING THE EARLY

Thanksgiving?

JOIN THEM BY TELEPHONE

Thanksgiving is Thanksgiving, no matter what the day of the month, and the folks are thinking about you. Even if you can't go there, you can talk with them, greet them, share their Thanksgiving — by telephone . . . and at *low night rates.*

LOW NIGHT RATES ALL DAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, TO POINTS IN THE FOLLOWING STATES ONLY, WHICH OBSERVE THANKSGIVING ON THAT DATE

California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. Texas celebrates both November 23 and 30.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 30, low night rates will apply all day on calls between this city and all points in the United States.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We do believe that out of all the things we're asked about by people we know, that "mama hats" are still well in the lead. Meaning that there are still plenty of women who like the idea of having a hat that isn't going to provoke mirth the minute they let the family in on it. At least not too much! So we are continually on the lookout for such millinery, and yesterday we came across what we believe to be the finest example of "mama hats" we have seen in many a day.

They were at Slattery's . . . and designed by their very own Josephine Marlow, whose clever hats, to our way of thinking, can be worn with just as much pride by Bostonians as New Yorkers display over their hats by famous New York designers. In other words, we feel that when we acquire one of her hats and have it admired, we'll sort of pat the hat and smile and say, "Yes, it's a Josephine Marlow." But to get to the hats themselves. One of them (which covers a lot of the hair!) was a gray felt with a bit of a visor brim, and much crown. It's trimming was a width of lighter gray velvet ribbon which had been swathed around the hat, then swooped up to the top of the crown on the left side-front, and made into a draped rosette. And it was lovely . . . for $8.75.

Now the other hat was literally its mate, and here's where all the unique business comes in. The same basic idea had been used by Miss Marlow, the same amount of crown and brim, and the same cut . . . but the trimming was entirely different. In fact we didn't even recognize it as a copy until it was called to our attention. This time feathers had been used on either side, and then soft feathers covered the brim and gave it a soft look. Both are the type of hat that the woman who wants to be different, and no end smart, would select.

Then there was a dashing shaggy tweed hat with a long quill, and the best looking Shako hat (you know . . . high, and very Russian Countess-y!) of lovely, rich mink. With three little mink tails scurrying down the back, and three narrow bands of brown felt to keep it all in place! For $55; and surely if you took it home the family would jump at the idea of buying you a mink coat to match! (Well, it's an idea, anyhow.)

A "Very Snoody" Model For Her First Party Dress

If we were asked to select some jeune fille's first party dress, we'd have no hesitancy in picking C. Crawford Hollidge's sheer chiffon party dress that sells for $19.95 up on the fourth floor. One of those Deb Mode junior fashions, in sizes from 11 to 17, and one of those frocks that make you think of Juliet, and all the dreams you had way back when. Its brief sleeves which cover the shoulders, are amazingly puffy for such trifles, and the very square neck comes way over to here; a very flattering cut for young girls. The voluminous long skirt is caught in at the waistline with one of those very wide mesh belts that have "jools" woven into them. Very snoody!

P. S. Watch Nisley's for a special on silk stockings for Christmas buying. And Raymonds for holiday needs in the way of dinner sets and an extra chair for Uncle Peter . . . to say nothing of all kinds of glassware, and a broadloom carpet to brighten things up! And Jays for a hostess gown that looks like an evening coat.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Advertisers Told To Be Vigilant

Urging advertisers to be alert to the menace of "vicious, undercover thrusts at advertising . . . by certain groups under high sounding names," Frank A. Conolly, Vice-President of the Advertising Club of New York, yesterday warned members of the Boston Advertising Club at Hotel Statler that such attacks are even being carried as far as the schoolroom.

"I positively have no fight against honest, legitimate consumer group movements," Mr. Conolly asserted, "because I think these legitimate groups can be a halt-check on any advertisers tempted to make unwarranted claims."

Mr. Conolly said the attacks on advertising were nation-wide in scope.

Boston Harbor Betterment Near

Long-sought improvements in the ship basin and channels near and at the Army Base in South Boston appeared to be under way today as bids were requested by the United States Army Engineers for dredging about 31,850 cubic yards of material. Dredging would include deepening the steamship berths on both sides of the Army Base and between the end of the pier and the pierhead line close to the main ship channel. The bids will be opened Dec. 11 at the Boston headquarters of the Army Engineers at the Park Square Building.

Dredging at the Army Base will restore a depth of 30 feet at mean low water to the channels and basin here which were formerly 30 feet deep before they shoaled in on account of the action of the tides.

The dredging improvement will also partially correct a situation which has threatened to divert large ships from Boston.

Writ of Election Sought By East Boston Woman

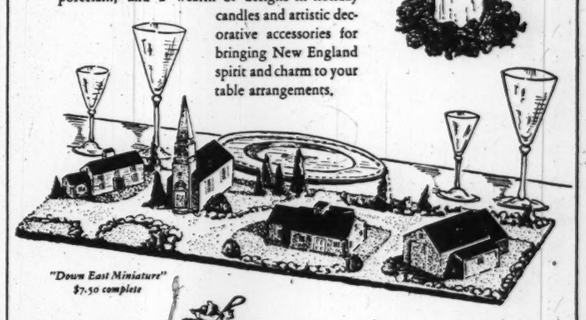
Petition for a writ of mandamus declaring her elected a member of the City Council from East Boston was sought in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday by Susan K. Donovan. Mrs. Donovan was elected by a majority of three on Nov. 7, but a subsequent recount showed James S. Coffey had won by 26 votes. Of the 29 votes protested, every one was given to Mr. Coffey.

Judge A. E. Pinanski will hear Mrs. Donovan's petition tomorrow.

Colorful Decorations for
THANKSGIVING TABLES

Come to our special showing of Thanksgiving Tables featuring "Down East Miniatures" in porcelain, and a wealth of designs in holiday candles and artistic decorative accessories for bringing New England spirit and charm to your table arrangements.

9" drip candle, $1 each. Miniature cone wreath, $1 each.



"Down East Miniature" $7.50 complete

Autumn brown, hand fashioned tropical table wreaths, garlands and swags.

Swag 18" long $3.50 each

Here we can picture only a few highlights of our Gift Shop - to get helpful suggestions for your gift problems you should come in regularly to see our new weekly arrivals from Europe.

Carbone
342 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Remember that time—

when the season's most-talked-of play was an early sell-out and top balcony seats were all you could get? You can often avoid last-minute disappointments by watching theater advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Depend on them for announcements of plays you want to see!

Eddie Shore Wants to Quit Bruins Under Present System—Boston College Scene

Interests Much Too Divided For Big Fellow to Continue

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Professional hockey is organized like no other sport. In pro hockey players are loaned from one team to another, the New York Americans are owned and operated by the league itself, and their playoff system is something few sports would dare to attempt—six of the seven league teams qualify after the regular schedule.

With such evidence we broached Manager Art Ross of the Bruins at the pre-game dinner last night on the possibility that he permit Eddie Shore to play games for his own Springfield team in the International Hockey League along with the home games for the Bruins. Shore manages the Springfield rink and owns the team, and would like to play for his own club.

The answer to the suggestion was short and pointed, "After all this is organized hockey, you know." Implying, I suppose, that playing for teams in two leagues, minor and major, would be irregular. Well, it would be irregular, admittedly; but we have always found that "organized" hockey usually runs things just about as it pleases and nothing is irregular if advantageous.

Shore is the most unusual athlete in the world today. He has no equal in hockey and no one like him in any other sport. He has a pretty good financial proposition in Springfield and could benefit handsomely if the Bruins would permit him to play for his own club. On the other hand he is still the greatest defenseman in hockey and while he refuses to devote all his time to the Bruins, they would like to have him play in the Boston home games.

He played a week ago against Chicago and sparked the team to victory. Yesterday he attended a banquet in Springfield at four o'clock and left for Boston after five o'clock. He arrived minutes before game time and said he had been on skates only once since the Chicago game. Yet he played his share of the game against Canadiens just as though he had been with the Bruins, playing and practicing regularly.

This set-up is not sound. Although no member of the Bruins will admit as much, players on the other teams say the Bruin players are not in accord with the Shore arrangement. The other players go on the road and battle against odds to win games. They return home and Shore becomes bigger than the entire team taking all the acclaim and nullifying the efforts of the others.

Shore does not like that set-up either. He is willing to help the Bruins and wants to do what is right; but his natural interest is in his own investment at Springfield and the $200 per game or so he receives from the Bruins means little.

The management is faced with a problem too. Until such time as Jack Crawford returns to defense and the Bruins find themselves equal to the league opposition, the management believes Shore is necessary, the other members of the Bruins are that far away from gaining the required confidence and incentive to go along without him. The Bruins have a defensive set-up for the road games and then change over to make way for Shore.

And lastly, and probably the most important angle of all, is that Shore still means a whole lot to the Boston gate receipts. There is no parallel to this Shore situation in any other sport we have ever heard of.

'Proud Papa' —By Pap'

JOE
– THE FAMOUS STAR OF THE YANKEES
VINCE IS WITH THE CINCINNATI REDS
DOMINIC
– THE YOUNGEST OF THE TRIO HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE BOSTON RED SOX
'Papa' DI MAGGIO
NEVER PLAYED BASEBALL HIMSELF BUT WHAT PROUD FATHER CAN BOAST OF THREE BIG LEAGUE SONS?
Pap'

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Tufts Leader Optimistic About Wrestling Season

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Tufts College football team goes to Amherst this Saturday to play Massachusetts State in its final game of the season, but one member of the Jumbo's iron-man eleven is already looking past the game to the approach of another sport.

Ralph Sherry, Coach Lew Manly's husky tackle, who has played nearly 60 minutes of football in every game for three years, will start his last game on the coming week end, but though his thoughts may be on the task at hand, his heart will be with the wrestling season.

Captain of Team

Ralph is captain of the wrestlers at the Medford institution this year, an honor which he fully deserves despite the fact that he was forced to miss the sport during his sophomore year. In two years of college mat work, the 190-pounder who scales down to 175 pounds during the winter has lost just two matches, both of which were in overtime.

A product of Medford High, Sherry never wrestled until he came to Tufts. He played three years of high school football and now is coming to the end of four years of college ball. But though he got his start on the gridiron, the mat soon claimed his affections.

Prefers Wrestling

Sherry explains his preference for wrestling this way: "In football," he says, "too much depends on what the other fellows do, but in wrestling you are on your own. If I lose a match during the winter, it is entirely my fault, but if we lose a football game, it might be due to several things — fumbles, poor quarterbacking, or poor line play. When a fellow plays his heart out and somebody else loses the ball game, or when he himself lets the others down, it's tough."

Despite his leaning toward wrestling, Ralph has been rated highly enough by Coach Lew Manly to start every game during his varsity playing days except the first one last year, and at that time he was ill. He did, however, start the second half of that game. And because of the lack of capable substitutes, he has had to play nearly the whole of every game.

Undefeated as Frosh

In his freshman year, Sherry reported for the wrestling team and went through the season undefeated. He turned back the challenges of representatives from Andover, Dean Academy, M. I. T., Brown, and Harvard, winding up in a blaze of glory by winning the N. E. freshman intercollegiate title in the 175-pound class. Since that year, however, the New Englands have been discontinued, although there is some talk of resurrecting them this year. Should they be held, Tufts will probably be selected as the scene.

Last year as a junior, big Ralph lost two overtime matches. The first was to Chief Boston of Harvard, last year's eastern intercollegiate heavyweight champion, and the second was to Dick Vaughan of Franklin and Marshall, former National A. A. U. heavyweight champion. Last year, it might be pointed out, Ralph was wrestling one notch above his regular sport, the 175-pound class.

Drops Down

This season, however, he will drop back to his old weight, as will four other members of the team, all of whom were one class higher than their weight called for, which causes Sherry to be most optimistic about prospects of an undefeated season. Members of the team this year and the classes they will wrestle in are as follows: Mat Cummings, heavyweight; Sherry, 175; Shields, 165; Sears, 155; Streeter, 145; Willey, 135; Tsolas, 128, and Abbott, 121. Tsolas, Abbott, Willey, and Sears are the other four stepping down a class. There is, however, some question whether Shields will be able to report because of studies.

The wrestling schedule is due to be released by Athletic Director Clarence P. Houston next week, with the first match with Harvard on Dec. 16. Coach Sam Ruggeri, who incidentally can still pin anybody he has ever coached at Tufts and has proved it many times, is working with the candidates now, with the exception of those on the football squad who will report next Monday.

* * *

Sherry did not practice with the football team yesterday . . . He has an injured arm from the Bowdoin game last week . . . Coach Manly expects him to be ready Saturday . . . The coaching staff and the squad saw movies in the field house last night of last year's Mass. State-Tufts game and the game last Saturday . . . Manly has announced no change in the lineup for this Saturday, although there is a possibility that several positions may see new faces when the game starts . . . Backfield Coach Fred Ellis, who has seen the Statesmen twice this year, said that they were sluggish last Saturday despite a 10-days rest . . . They tied Renssalaer 7-7 . . . The teams have just about an equal record this season and a tight game is expected.

Eagles Rate High Among East Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—There is a generally-accepted idea hereabouts that the Boston College Eagles are about as good a team as you'll find in the East even though they don't have a spotless record like those of Cornell and Duquesne. They may be able to prove it this week end even before their climax contest with Holy Cross, which enjoys similar high regard.

Boston College has slipped up badly just once this season, losing a 7-0 decision to Florida on Columbus Day. Since then they've trimmed Temple, Auburn and Detroit in their "major" tilts and come up against Kansas State Saturday.

Off the records, that doesn't look like specially tough opposition. Kansas State has lost four of its last five games in the Big Six, even dropping an upset decision to Iowa State last week. But the Wildcats managed to give the mightiest teams of the Big Six, Missouri and Oklahoma, very close games. And they have done it without Elmer Hackney, the kingpin of the backfield. If, by any chance, the "One Man Gang" should get back into action for the season's final game, it would be an entirely different K-State team.

At any rate, the game enjoys the distinction of being the only important intersectional affair on the eastern program. Syracuse plays Maryland tomorrow, and Temple plays Michigan State Saturday, but in view of the fact they play on foreign fields, and neither has any record to boast about, both can be overlooked without causing much commotion.

The big games, from the standpoint of the season's records and the unofficial eastern championship, are unbeaten and untied Cornell against Pennsylvania and Duquesne, also boasting a spotless record, against Carnegie Tech. Both those leaders face traditional enemies that are out to create upsets.

The rest of the program is given over to such old standbys of every eastern season, Yale-Harvard, Colgate-Columbia, Navy-Princeton, Pitt-Penn State and Lafayette-Lehigh, with such lesser events as Villanova-Manhattan and Bucknell-George Washington tossed in for good measure.

Olympics to See Changes

Lest there be any repetition of last year's unfortunate string of defeats, Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics is taking early steps in an effort to bring the locals their third win of the season after three straight losses.

Heretofore, any changes he has made have been almost minor compared with the sweeping shifts he plans for the coming series at the Arena this Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon with the Valleyfield Braves.

Changes will be made in all three forward lines, and also in the defense. The alterations in the points, however, are due chiefly to the fact that big Junie Stubbs will not be able to play because of an injury he received last Sunday.

First of all, Dartmouth's Buddy Foster, who was placed at left wing with Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord, has been moved back to his old center position, and will make plays for a new line which sees Cliff Thompson at left wing and Bob Jeremiah at right wing. Spain will continue as a center, but Guibord will move over to left wing, with Johnny Fitzgerald being brought up from the Junior Olympics to try his hand at right wing. On the third line, Al Carvelli and Gerry Desrosiers, two former B. U. captains, will team at center and right wing, with Dick Lewis or Jack Harris holding down the left lane.

Bob Egelhoff will move back to defense, where he starred for Dartmouth last year, and will team with Bill Splaine, while another former Hanover Indian, Jim Feeley, will work with Swampscott's Ty Anderson. While these moves are more or less certain, Hago will hold up any final decision until practice sessions are concluded this week.

Valleyfield has not changed the personnel of its club much from the way it read when the Braves won the Provincial League playoffs last winter. During the regular league season last year, Valleyfield defeated Boston five times, while losing only once. The Braves are said to be the biggest team in the loop aside from the Olympics, and hard body-checking may be seen on the week end. G. C.

The Boston Red Sox, having passed up an opportunity to get Joe Di Maggio a few years back when scouts reported he had a bad knee, decided to overlook the fact that Dominic Di Maggio, Joe's 21-year-old brother, wears glasses and laid out a sizable chunk of cash for his contract.

Dominic was selected as the most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League during the 1939 season, his third in organized baseball. Like Brother Joe, and also Brother Vince who is now with the Cincinnati Reds, Dominic broke into the game with the San Francisco Seals. He is a center fielder, the same as Joe and Vince.

The youngest member of the Di Maggio clan hit .360 for the Seals to finish on the heels of Dominic Dallessandro, of the San Diego Club, for the individual batting championship. He produced the most hits, 230, and scored 165 runs to lead in that department.

His position as lead-off man spoiled his chances for compiling an impressive runs-batted-in mark for he followed the pitcher and catcher to the plate. He showed plenty of speed on the bases and stole 39.

Coast experts rate him at least the equal of Joe at the same stage of development as a fielder but his arm is not supposed to be as strong as that of his more famous brother.

Dominic stands an excellent chance of breaking into the Red Sox outfield where he might play beside Ted Williams, rated one of the rookie finds of last season. He is more than anxious to make good in Boston since it was there that Brother Vince was tried by the Boston Bees but found wanting as a hitter and sent to Kansas City.

The New York Giants showed an active interest in Dominic, as did several other clubs, but evidently Bill Terry thought the price tag a bit too steep for his purse. He passed up an excellent opportunity to acquire a counter-attraction to the Yankees' Joe and lost a chance of wooing Yankee patrons into the Polo Grounds.

—Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

Hainsworth—Cool as the Ice Under Him

Watching the young Moncton (N. B.) goalie, Claude Bourque, turn back the Bruins last night on Boston Garden ice reminded the hockey crowd that Les Canadiens have been combing the lakes and ponds of Canada for a big league net minder ever since George Hainsworth kicked out his last puck at the close of the 1932-33 season. Before the cool Hainsworth was Georges Vezina, perhaps the greatest of them all. But when the little Englishman departed, the goal tending situation of the red shirts hit a decline.

First Lorne Chabot, a veteran of six National Hockey League campaigns with Rangers and Maple Leafs, tried to bar the door for a year and then was succeeded by Wilf Cude, who lasted for almost four. When the latter was injured late in the 1937-38 race, young Bourque (pronounced Burke) jumped confidently into the opening. This fall the Moncton boy retained the job, and judging by his performance against the powerful Bruins, may be the fixture Les Canadiens have been looking for.

* * *

To the sport writer, it is always entertaining to reminisce—to sit back and recall colorful figures of the distant past. The fan must feel the same way about it. George Hainsworth was such a figure. His cool-as-a-cucumber style in the nets made him a figure-head among the goalies of his day. Turning back enemy threats as if he wore a board in his back, little George seldom fell to the ice for close-in saves. During a hot scrimmage in front of the cage, he was the least disturbed of all. But when the Englishman was at his height, the opposition might just as well have been shooting at the hole in a mouse trap.

* * *

Among other things, the St. Louis Cardinals specialize in that popular pastime, the comeback. After starring at shortstop for three years, Charlie Gelbert met with an off-season hunting accident that everybody said would end his baseball career. But two years later Charlie was back in a Cardinal uniform, smothering rival balls at the short field. Last year he went over to the American League with Washington and proved that he was still a major shortstop.

* * *

Now comes the announcement that Bill DeLancey will make another attempt at catching for the Red Birds. While Bill was up there, he was a first-rate ball player. Without interruption, he probably would be the leading man at his position in the National League today. However, like Gelbert, he met a bend in the road and now must start all over again. He has the support of the entire profession.

* * *

Harvard's 3h. 15m. drill yesterday, which finished under flood lights, would seem to indicate that Coach Dick Harlow is not expecting a routine triumph over Yale. Dick, apparently, can't forget how the Bulldog hung onto the Tiger last Saturday while the Crimson lads were warming up against New Hampshire.

* * *

A New York newspaper carries an advertisement reading as follows: "Army-Navy Seats—On the 50-Yard Line." Remember when you culdn't buy ducats to that show in the front row of the end zone? E. R.

Bruins Seek Brown

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—George Brown, who announced his retirement from hockey last spring after several seasons with Montreal Canadiens and New Haven Eagles, left here last night for Boston where he said he expected to join the Bruins as a defenseman.

Brown said he decided to come out of retirement when Art Ross, Boston manager, got in touch with him earlier this week.

Brown reported for practice at the Arena this noon. He has been on skates only twice this season and has not been signed yet.

Springfield Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — After making a valiant but fruitless attempt to down an undefeated Rutgers University eleven at New Brunswick last Saturday the Springfield College gridmen have hung up their football togs until the 1940 season rolls around.

The Springfields got off to a slow start this season, the first game with Mass. State ending in a 0-0 stalemate and the next two games with Muhlenberg and Clarkson Tech spelling defeats for the Maroon grid combination. The Springfield team then started on a winning spree which was terminated only when it bucked up against a powerful Rutgers eleven which added the Maroons to its already long list of victims. Before being subdued by a superior Scarlet aggregation the Springfield eleven had downed in rapid succession, the University of New Hampshire, Providence College, Northeastern University and C. C. N. Y.

One More Game

The crack Springfield soccer team which officially annexed the New England inter-collegiate soccer championship when it downed a hard fighting M. I. T. soccer aggregation at Cambridge last Saturday, has one more game listed on its 1939 schedule. The Maroon booters will travel to Philadelphia this Saturday to meet a Temple University soccer eleven. The Maroon record for the 1939 season includes six wins, three ties, and one defeat.

With the fall sports schedule all but completed the winter sports teams have already started preparing for their none too easy schedules. Prospects for a crack basketball team were heightened when Ed Hickox, former Maroon basketball mentor, agreed to come back and guide the court team again this season.

Swimming Prospects

Coach Charles E. Silvia reports he is looking forward to having one of the best swimming teams in recent years. With several record-holders on the Maroon swimming team, Coach Silvia has every right to feel optimistic about Springfield prospects for a good season. The Maroons open their schedule with Conn. University Dec. 15.

The wrestling team which has an ambitious schedule ahead of them are practicing daily in order to be in fine fettle when they open their season with M. I. T. Jan. 6. Coach E. W. Pennock is handling the Maroons grappling team again this year.

Kaminsky Holds Lead in Scoring Without a Goal

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Max Kaminsky of Springfield was still out in front today in the race for individual scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League, but no less than five runners-up were crowding on his heels.

Springfield's "goalless wonder"—so-called because he's led the scoring list since the season opened without ever slipping a puck past an opposing goalie—ran up his assists to a total of 10 to retain his hold on first place.

Bunched at only one point behind were Schultz of Springfield, Brown and Deacon of Indianapolis, and Gracie and Goldsworthy of Cleveland. To make the competition keener, six others were tied for third with eight points each.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh again headed the league's "bad man" division, with a total of 30 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Kaminsky, Springfield	0	10	10
Schultz, Springfield	7	2	9
Gracie, Cleveland	4	5	9
Brown, Indianapolis	4	5	9
Deacon, Indianapolis	3	6	9
Goldsworthy, Cleveland	2	7	9
Summerhill, New Haven	6	2	8
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	4	4	8
Filmore, Springfield	2	6	8
Shill, Providence	2	6	8
Mason, Cleveland	2	6	8
McDonald, Indianapolis	1	7	8

Freshmen Report At Northeastern

A squad of 21 freshmen basketball candidates reported to Coach Harold Kopp at Northeastern this noon with several former high school stars included in the group.

Mike Azzone, who captained Chelsea last year, was a standout from the Greater Boston array, while Joe Dias of New Bedford, Harry Parone of Hartford, Conn., and Jim Starr of Williston Academy also looked good.

The following reported:

Mike Azzone, Chelsea; Howard Barnes, Rutland, Vt.; Sumner Borofsky, Dorchester; Charles Bradley, Quincy; Franklin Coole, Belmont; Joseph Dias, New Bedford; Leonard Erickson, Waltham; Harold Gates, Ashland; Harold Gavitt, Pawtucket, R. I.; Harry Hunt, Leominster; Joe Lawler, Lynn; Ed Mailhot, Belmont; Paul Mayo, West Somerville; Richard Morse, Beverly; Harry Parone, Hartford, Conn.; Richard Smith, Reading; James Starr, Hartford, Conn.; Leonard Termey, Beverly; Frank Ward, Nutley, N. J.; Anthony White, Worcester; Goren Vosgerchian, Watertown.

Giants Close Sale

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The New York football Giants announced yesterday that no further mail orders would be accepted for their final game of the season with the Washington Redskins at the Polo Grounds Dec. 3. So many mail orders have been received, club officials said, that they feared there would be no reserved seats left for the public sale, which opens Sunday.

Wildcats Leave

MANHATTAN, Kan., Nov. 22 (AP)—Kansas State's Wildcats were scheduled to entrain for Boston after practice today. They will practice tomorrow noon at Kansas City, and Friday at Albany, N. Y.

They arrive at Boston Friday night for their game with Boston College Saturday.

Man in the Street Wants To See Tulane Play Vols

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The man in the street, who pays the freight, wants to see Tennessee play Tulane in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day.

Taking the issue directly to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fan of the streets of downtown New Orleans, in the Sugar Bowl ticket line and elsewhere, this inquiring reporter found in a two-hour survey that 88 fans wanted to see what the undefeated but tied Green Wave could do against the undefeated Volunteers to settle this Southeastern Conference and National deadlock.

The second best selection was Tulane against the Texas Aggies, 54 persons voting for that game. Ten wanted to see Tennessee play the Texas Aggies, six voted for Tulane and Cornell, three for Texas Aggies and Cornell, and one fan, doubtless a foreigner, wanted to see Duke play Tennessee.

All the votes for Tennessee were not bouquets: a good many fans said frankly they thought Tulane could knock Tennessee off, and spoil that long string of victories Maj. Bob Neyland has built up in the South. "They've been overrated: Tulane could take 'em," one forthright fan said forthrightly.

The choice of contestants apparently doesn't really matter however, for the game already is a virtual sellout, according to the Sugar Bowl sponsors, who expect to dispose of the last of the 73,000 pasteboards long before the teams are announced about Dec. 4.

In some quarters the sponsors are a little fearful of scheduling the Texas Aggies, for it is believed such a game would bring so many rabid Texas fans to New Orleans that they would storm the gates when they found few seats for sale.

Fans here are convinced Texas A. and M. is ready for a bid, having already been to the coast, and while the sponsors just look wise when questioned on their poll of sport writers and coaches, it would come as no surprise if that is the game—Tulane against the Texans, assuming both wind up their present victorious march unchallenged.

Softball Players Warned

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Wilbur E. Landis, President of the Amateur Soft Ball Association, warned softball players today that they would lose their amateur standing if they signed up with any of the teams in the National Professional Indoor Baseball League.

"The Association has no difference with any group endeavoring to organize professional teams to play softball," he said. "However, any athlete signing to play with one of these pro teams, or competing with or against pro teams, definitely will be suspended from competition in amateur softball. This suspension will extend to all other amateur sports controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union and allied bodies."

From Gridiron to Mat

By a Staff Photographer

Following this Saturday's game with Mass. State at Amherst, Ralph Sherry, veteran Tufts tackle, will shed his football uniform in favor of his wrestling togs. Ralph, who is captain of the matmen this year, sees bright prospects for the Jumbo wrestlers.

Teams to Play For Lightweight Crown

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—Rutgers and Princeton, the only undefeated teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League, will meet in Rutgers Stadium Thursday to decide the league championship and possibly the permanent ownership of the George Foster Sanford Trophy.

The Scarlet has two ties on the record for the season, while the Orange and Black has won all of its games to date. If the Queensmen can chalk up a victory Thanksgiving Day, they will tie the Tiger for the championship. A tie or a loss for Rutgers will bring Princeton the trophy for the second straight year.

The title would give the Tiger two and one-half legs, one-half shy of retiring the trophy from circulation. If Rutgers can tie for the championship it will gain the one-half leg it needs for permanent possession. Standings of the teams:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Princeton	5	0	0	10
Cornell	4	1	1	9
Rutgers	3	0	2	8
Pennsylvania	2	3	0	4
Lafayette	1	3	1	3
Yale	1	4	0	2
Villanova	0	5	0	0

Hawks Elect Boule

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Edward Boule of Worcester, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1940 St. Anselm's football team. He starred this season as a halfback.

College Football

Result Nov. 21

Duke Freshmen 0, North Carolina Freshmen 0.

Top-Ranking Tailors and Clothing Stores

Advertise Winter Clothing for Men in The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the best-known clothing stores on two continents advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor. In most localities there are excellent clothing establishments, small and large, who use the columns of this newspaper to invite the patronage of its men readers.

Ohio State Has Chance to Win Its First Clear Big Ten Football Crown Since 1920

Iowa's Spunky Little Team Takes Conference Spotlight

Central States Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Ohio State's flashy Buckeyes may win their first clear Big Ten grid crown since 1920 by downing Michigan at Ann Arbor in the final round of the campaign next Saturday, but still the citation with palm for the season's work in the Western Conference will go to Iowa's spunky little band of 60-minute men.

As a matter of strict fact, it is not impossible for the amazing Hawkeyes, executing one of the most astonishing turn abouts in football history, to win a share of the diadem in their own right. Ohio hasn't beaten Michigan yet, and Iowa once more may flash its remarkable comeback spark in their closing game with Northwestern here. A defeat for Ohio Saturday and another win for Iowa would leave the two teams tied at the top with a 5-and-1 rating.

However it all comes out, the classic peak of the year was reached by Coach Eddie Anderson's spirited Iowa team last Saturday when they brilliantly struck back once more for a David and Goliath show against the big Minnesota team. After their desperate upset of the vast Notre Dame squad the week before, Iowa's thin front line of regulars figured to be too worn to withstand the power of the erstwhile mighty Gophers, who held a weight advantage of close to 15 pounds to the man.

Kinnick Outstanding

This was the greatest game of the year in the west, and served to place conclusively 170-pound Nile Kinnick as the outstanding back of this region. With only 14 minutes to go, Iowa faced the apparently hopeless uphill grade of a 9-to-0 Minnesota lead built up on a field goal by Joe Mernik and a touchdown by George Franck, who just barely ticked the corner of the end zone on a fourth down reverse after a game Iowa stand on the 4-yard line.

With the 50,000 in the stands just about ready to call it a fairly good attempt, anyway, the Hawkeyes had the ball on their own 20-yard line in the fourth quarter and a long way to go in a short time. Then Kinnick began to pass for keeps. He conducted an 80-yard pass attack, which wound up with a 45-yard toss to Capt. Irwin Prasse for a touchdown. That satisfied most of the folks in the stands, but not these Iowa players on the field. They were still playing for keeps.

Again Kinnick conducted a drive, which miscarried when with only two yards to go on third down deep in Minnesota territory, passes again were called, which misfired. But the Hawkeyes kept surging. A pass interference on Minnesota near midfield helped carry their momentum. Then running plays reached the Gopher 28-yard line, and once more Kinnick wound up and pitched. This time he hit Bill Green on the button in the end zone, and it took the militia to keep the crowd off the field for the remaining 3 minutes and 25 seconds during which Kinnick killed the final Gopher bid by intercepting a pass in midfield as the game ended 13 to 9. Many have been Nile Kinnick's noteworthy athletic feats during his brilliant career at Iowa, but none will be remembered with this day of battle when he and his gallant mates slew the mighty Goliaths from the north.

Face Superior Weight

The gallant and spirited Hawkeyes will be up against superior weight and reserves again when they meet Northwestern here Saturday. The Wildcats had a negligible attack against Notre Dame, and finally lost, 7 to 0, at South Bend Saturday with Milt Piepul as usual supplying the punch for the winners.

Ohio teed up for the closer with Michigan by clicking against Illinois, 21 to 0 in mud at Columbus. Meanwhile the Wolverines were tripping Pennsylvania at Philadelphia 19 to 17 in a duel between Tom Harmon of Michigan and Frank Reagan of Penn. Harmon supplied the deciding punch with a 63-yard run for touchdown. It is a question whether Michigan has the defensive strength to hold the bulging Buckeye attack this week.

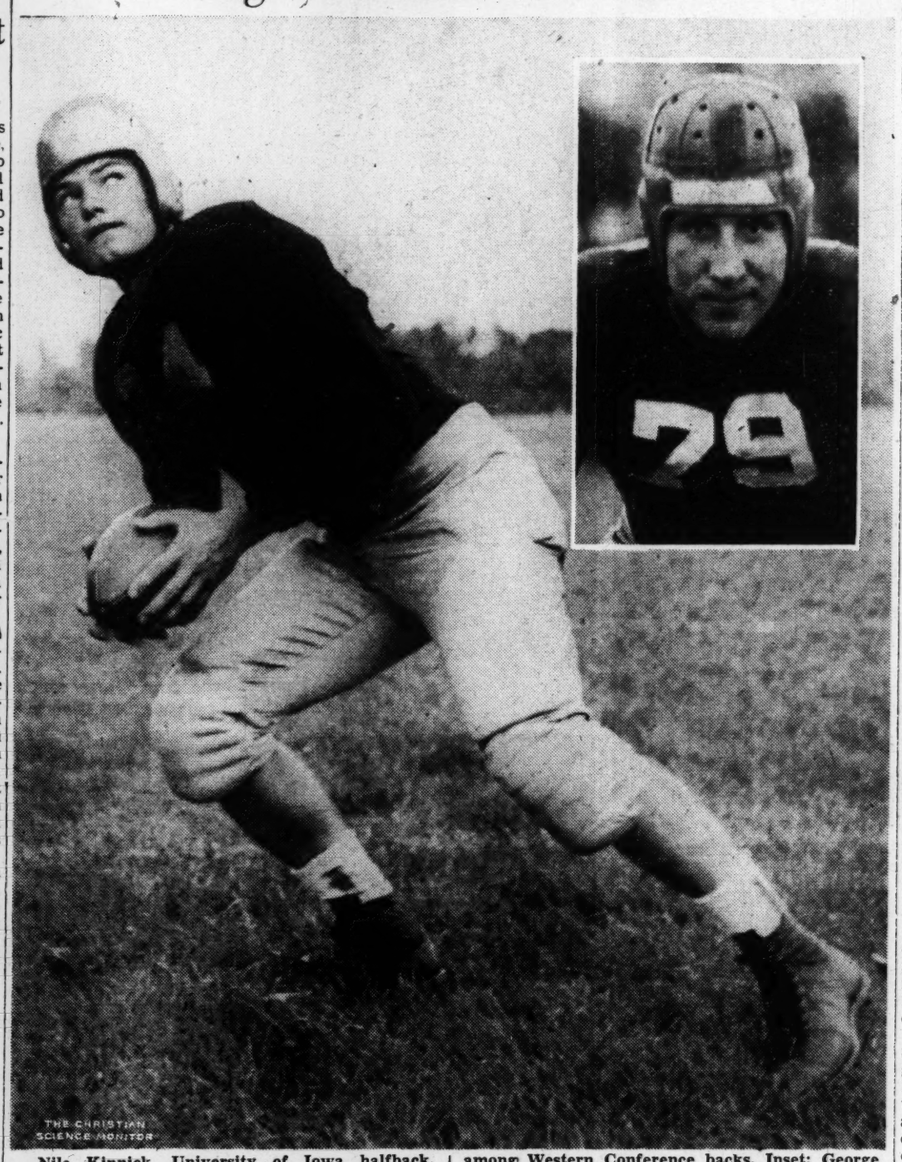
All ten of the Conference teams will be in league combat this week. Illinois with two rather unexpected victories on its escutcheon should ring up a third against Chicago here Saturday. The Maroons ran up a 25-to-0 score on Oberlin last Saturday.

Two other traditional battles match Wisconsin and Minnesota at Minneapolis, and Purdue and Indiana at Bloomington, Ind. Wisconsin and Purdue played a desperate 7-to-7 tie last Saturday continuing the tough tradition of this pairing. After recovering a Purdue fumble on the Boilermaker 31-yard line, hard-hitting George Paskvan, Badger fullback, belted his way over the goal line. Later, Mike Byelene, who paced Purdue to victory over Wisconsin last year, conducted a passing attack that ended in a toss to Lou Brock for a touchdown. Reliable Fred Montague then tied it up with a goal.

Wisconsin will try desperately hard for their first conference win of the season against heavy odds at Minnesota, while Purdue figures to have more scoring ability than Indiana in their game. In this game, however, form has never meant much. The Hoosiers tied Michigan State 7 to 7 in their game Saturday.

Ralph Cannon

Big Ten Offensive Leaders



Nile Kinnick, University of Iowa halfback. His brilliant aerial attack Nov. 18 against Minnesota sent him away to a wide offensive margin among Western Conference backs. Inset: George Paskvan, Wisconsin fullback. He became first in Conference to hit more than 400 yards in rushing.

Canadiens In Tie for Lead With Toronto

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Canadiens	4	0	1	17	7	9
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Boston	2	3	1	10	13	5
Detroit	2	3	1	10	17	5
Rangers	1	3	2	8	9	4
Americans	0	4	0	4	11	0

Results Nov. 21

Canadiens 2, Boston 1.

Although Les Canadiens from Montreal were pretty generally outplayed by the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden last night, they managed to win 2 to 1 and move into a tie with Toronto Maple Leafs for first place in the National League standing.

The Bruins barged into Canadien territory to dominate play most of the way, but they could not beat Claude Bourque, the visiting goalie. Bourque had a total of 30 stops to only 15 for Brimsek, and the stops indicate clearly the margin of play.

Roy Conacher scored the Boston goal at 10:39 of the first period. Hill shot wide of the net and the puck came from the back boards to perfect position for Conacher. Robinson swung at and missed the puck defensively before it reached Conacher.

Toe Blake, high scoring Canadien wing, equalized in the second period at 8:31 on a play with the ex-Detroit defenseman, Doug Young. Although Canadiens staged few forays against the Bruin pressure, they did capitalize at 8:43 of the third period when Earl Robinson banged in his own rebound on a play with Barry.

The Flying Frenchmen showed more power offensively and a steadier defense under the handling of Pit Lepine, new coach. The additions of Sands, Getliffe, Robinson, Barry, Goupille and Bourque have helped tremendously.

Eddie Shore came down from Springfield and played a grand game, but the sooner the Bruins learn to get along without him the better. The big fellow was again the outstanding defenseman on the ice, but his appearance only for home games is upsetting to the team in general.

W. M.

College Basketball

Results Nov. 21

Indiana Central 67, Huntington 20.
Anderson (Ind.) College 43, Kokomo Junior College 27.

New Grid Conference Planned in Northwest

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Plans for a new football conference in the Northwest are being talked over these days, with the hopes that a suitable league for the many good non-league teams in this district can be arranged.

The original proposal was for a six-team loop called the Columbia Empire Intercollegiate Conference, and schools asked to join this new grid conference were the University of Idaho, Montana University, Montana State College, Gonzaga College of Spokane, and Willamette and Portland Universities of Oregon.

Three of the schools, Willamette, Portland, and Montana State College were eager to rush work in arranging this Conference. But not so the other half of the proposed Conference.

Round-Robin

Idaho and Montana University still maintain membership in the Pacific Coast Conference, although they have been given the "cold-shoulder" with the new round-robin set-up of eight teams. However, there has been some dissatisfaction at the round-robin schedule, and these two schools have hopes of getting back to full membership, if the present arrangement is abrogated.

Gonzaga has been doing all right in scheduling games, as a schedule including St. Mary's, Oregon, and Texas Tech implies, and the Spokane lads don't want to give up any of these plums.

So for the present the idea has reached a stalemate, although smaller schools like College of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Whitman College at Walla Walla, and Linfield College in Oregon may yet be called in to complete the new Conference.

Enthusiastic

The original plan was greeted enthusiastically by most spectators. It seemed like an ideal Conference with a common geographical basis, the Columbia River basin. Many of the schools already listed most of the other teams on their schedules.

In fact, on 1939 listings, Portland U. and Montana U. play four of the five opponents they would have in the proposed new league and Idaho, Montana State, and Gonzaga play three of the teams Willamette, the Salem school that is willing to enter negotiations, is the only school that would need to drastically revise their schedule. Willamette now plays but one of the five teams, Portland University.

* * *

The recent announcement of a "starlet bowl" to be played on Christmas Day at Miami, Fla., for the high school championship of the Nation, has the Seattle prep fans clamoring for recognition.

They're boosting the Roosevelt High School team of this city that completed its regular season with six wins and no losses, scored 149 points, and had not a single point scored against them.

The team is coached by Bill Haroldson, a University of Washington graduate who learned his football from Jim Phelan. With his former coach in the stands on Nov. 18, Haroldson's team hurdled a Lincoln High School team that outweighed them 20 pounds to the man. Phelan watched the high school kids using the Phelan Notre Dame System, and commented that it was one of the smoothest performances of his system that he'd ever seen.

Phelan also expressed an interest in Bobby Erickson, triple-threat leader of the Roosevelt team, who is the most outstanding player in many years of Seattle high school play. The Washington Huskies could use a player like Erickson, and local fans hope he stays home for his hgher education.

* * *

The hockey season is now underway on the Pacific Coast, and all the pre-season hopes of a big Coast-wide league have faded into the reality of a small three-team Northwest League.

When it came down to actualities, the California league proposal folded up, and only Seattle, Portland, and Vaucouver, B. C., could arrange to sponsor teams. A three-team loop will have a hard time sustaining the interest of the public, especially if one team starts to win most of the games. Main reasons given for failure of the California proposals to materialize was that not enough top-rate hockey players were available to insure good competition.

Bob Cahn

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Santa Clara maintained unbeaten and untied football record, defeating Loyola of Los Angeles, 13-6; only major team with clean slate.

Five Years Ago

American Association and International League scrapped "Little World Series" after disagreement over play-off system, which American Association abolished.

Kinnick Gains 736 Yards In Five Conference Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If there were any need for further proof of the offensive potency of Iowa's Nile Kinnick, beyond the sensational showing of the Hawkeye team of which he is such a vital unit, it would be found in individual standings for the final week of the Big Ten grid season.

Kinnick's blazing aerial attack last week against Minnesota sent him away to a wide offensive margin among Big Ten backs, as his total of 524 yards in completing 25 of 74 passes was combined with a rushing total of 212 yards for an offensive record of 736 yards in five games. In addition to his imposing passing yardage, Kinnick has made his completions count as nine of them have gone for touchdowns.

Harmon Closest Rival

Kinnick's closest rival is Tom Harmon, of Michigan, who held his wide scoring margin although engaged outside the Conference last week, and who ranks second in ground gaining and fourth in passing. Harmon has a rushing total of 358 yards and a passing total of 243 yards. Other offensive leaders are Harold Van Every of Minnesota, whose 544-yard total is derived largely from a 354-yard rushing gain, and Ohio State's Don Scott, who has passed for 344 yards to give him an offensive total of 492 yards.

George Paskvan, Wisconsin's pile-driving fullback, last week became the first in the Conference to hit more than 400 yards in rushing as he held his lead in that department with 404 yards in 110 plunges. Coming up fast, however, was Jimmy Strausbaugh of Ohio State, who took the lead in rushing averages with a gain of eight yards per try in 39 rushes, for a total of 314 yards.

Big Ten Standing

	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp
Ohio State	5	0	0	1.000	142	20
Iowa	4	1	0	.800	75	78
Northwestern	3	2	0	.600	40	30
Michigan	2	2	0	.500	125	43
Indiana	2	2	0	.500	50	62
Purdue	1	1	2	.500	23	24
Illinois	2	3	0	.400	29	48
Minnesota	1	3	1	.250	59	70
Chicago	0	2	0	.000	0	146
Wisconsin	0	4	1	.000	27	60

Results Nov. 18

Ohio State 21, Illinois 0.
Iowa 13, Minnesota 9.
Purdue 7, Wisconsin 7.
Michigan 19, Pennsylvania 17.
Indiana 7, Michigan State 7.
Notre Dame 7, Northwestern 0.
Chicago 25, Oberlin 0.

Games Nov. 25

Ohio State at Michigan.
Iowa at Northwestern.
Purdue at Indiana.
Illinois at Chicago.
Wisconsin at Minnesota.

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Harmon, hb (Mich.)	4	7	7	1	52
Clawson, fb (N.U)	5	4	3	0	27
Scott, qb (O. S. U.)	5	3	9	0	27
Prasse, e (Iowa)	5	4	0	0	24
Langhurst, fb (O. S. U.)	5	4	0	0	24
Strausbaugh, hb (O.S.U.)	5	3	1	0	19
Sarkkinen, e (O. S. U.)	5	3	0	0	18
Franck, hb (Minn.)	5	3	0	0	18
B. Smith, hb (Minn.)	5	4	0	0	18
Green, hb (Iowa)	5	3	0	0	18
Mernick, qb (Minn.)	5	1	4	1	13
Strong, hb (Mich.)	4	2	1	0	13
Van Every, hb (Minn.)	5	2	0	0	12
Westfall, fb (Mich.)	4	2	0	0	12
Smith, hb, (Ill.)	5	2	0	0	12
Herbert, qb (Ind.)	4	1	3	1	12
Rucinski, e (Ind.)	4	2	0	0	12
Kinnick, hb (Iowa)	5	1	5	0	11

'Just for Fun' Football Policy Becomes Success at Swarthmore

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP)—Football "just for fun," with practice when it doesn't interfere with studies, has sent the Swarthmore "Little Quakers" through the season undefeated.

Under President Frank Aydelotte's policy of "no scholarships, no professionalism and no undue emphasis," Swarthmore has won 11 games, tied two and lost one in two years. A 12-12 tie with Oberlin marred the record this season.

Dr. Aydelotte, who leaves Swarthmore next year after 18 years, considers the record "an unexpected triumph in our policy of playing just for fun" under Coach Lew Elverson, former Penn halfback.

The college has a sports-for-all policy, with 70 per cent of its enrollment of less than 1,000 participating in intra-mural competition. Football gets no more attention than any other sport.

The "just for fun" policy was echoed by Capt. Ed Jakle of Flagstaff, Ariz., halfback and spearhead of the offense, who said:

"It certainly isn't much work when you only practice about an hour and a half a day." He added modestly:

"Don't get the idea we could play big time football—we realize we belong in our class."

Dr. Aydelotte is strongly opposed to subsidizing athletes.

"How can any university which uses dishonest methods to win football games expect their students to be anything but dishonest after they graduate?" he asked.

Play-Off Meeting For Pro Officials

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP)—Carl L. Storck, President of the National Professional Football League, yesterday issued a call for a special meeting of club owners to formulate plans for the annual championship play-off game in case ties make a postponement from Dec. 10 necessary.

The meeting will be held at Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt Hotel) Tuesday morning, Nov. 28.

Possible ties in both divisions are in sight for the regular season, which ends Dec. 3. The outcome of the final game between the New York Giants and Washington Redskins may leave those two clubs deadlocked in the Eastern Division race, while the Green Bay Packers, Chicago Bears, and Detroit Lions could finish in a triple tie for the Western Division race.

Although a tentative plan for play-offs of ties already has been drawn up, further complications arose in the possibility that Green Bay might decide to transfer the league play-off game in case the Packers won in the West. This year the western champion has the right to name the site for the game, but if divisional play-offs should delay the championship game until late December, it might not be possible to play at Green Bay or Milwaukee.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 21

National League

Montreal 2, Boston 1.

American Association

Wichita 3, Minneapolis 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

New Haven at Cleveland.
Springfield at Pittsburgh.
Hershey at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Louis at Omaha.

A. A. U. List of Records To Be Submitted Dec. 8

Record breaking feats of athletes throughout the United States this year are reflected in the list compiled by Paul R. Jordan, Chairman of the Records Committee, to be submitted for approval to the delegates to the fifty-first annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Hollywood Beach Hotel in Florida on Dec. 8, 9, and 10. All marks that are accepted automatically become American records.

The complete list contains a total of 115 new records, 29 less than that of a year ago. There is a more even distribution of marks than at any time in recent history and no individual dominates the compilation the way Ralph Flanagan did with 14 a year back. Allan Tolmich, Detroit hurdler, is high individual with 6 new marks, followed by Dick Hough, Princeton breaststroke swimmer, with 5 and by both John Borican, Shore A. C. runner, and Jane Dillard, Dallas breaststroker, with four each.

Only three of the records will be forwarded to international bodies for acceptance as world's standards. Hough made two of them and the New York A. C. 400-yard freestyle relay team of Tom McDermott, Jim Reilly, Peter Fick and Walter Spence the other.

The Princetonian is credited with 1:07.3 for the 100-meter breaststroke which is under the accepted world record of 1:09.5 made by J. Balke of Germany and also is credited with 2:22 for the 200-yard breaststroke which is better than Jack Kasley's universal figures of 2:22.5. The Winged Footers did 3:31.3, one tenth better than the Michigan relay mark for the 400-yard distance.

The division of records finds that the men swimmers broke 44 records, men track and field 41, women swimmers 25, weightlifters 3 and women track and field and men gymnasts one each.

Pitt to Play Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP)—Western Conference football teams have forgiven University of Pittsburgh its "athletic faults" of former years and ready to do battle with the Panthers on the gridiron.

Pitt meets Ohio State Sept. 28. The Panthers played their last series with a Big Ten team with Wisconsin in 1937 and 1938. Pittsburgh also has contracted to play Purdue and Minnesota in 1941.

The Conference unofficially severed relations with Pitt because it did not approve of the latter's athletic policy. But Pitt has since cleaned its athletic house.

"We're convinced Pittsburgh has turned over a new leaf and is doing a good job," explained L. W. St. John, Ohio State athletic director. "Pitt invited Conference officials to look into its new setup and to counsel with it. The Big Ten found that Pittsburgh has done more than a satisfactory job in reshaping its athletic system and it deserves a chance."

The resumption of relations renewed and intensified the often-recurring rumors that Pitt eventually would replace the University of Chicago in the Conference. Sources close to the Conference insist Chicago has a place in the circuit as long as it wants it, but the fact remains the Maroons scheduled only three Conference games this season, two less than any other team.

The Maroons are far below the other nine teams in club strength and school officials have been silent, if not indifferent, to the lack of success of this year's battered team.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (AP)—Athletic Director Jimmy Hagan of the University of Pittsburgh declared today that replacing of West Virginia with Ohio State on the 1940 football schedule "is no indication Pitt is going into the Big Ten."

"We had a chance to book Ohio State so we dropped West Virginia to keep within the required eight games," he said. "We played them before, didn't we, without joining the Western Conference?"

Reports the Panthers were seeking a Conference berth were bolstered by the possibility five Big Ten teams would be added to their schedules. Games are being considered tentatively with Indiana and another school for 1941. A series with Purdue and Minnesota already has been booked.

Next year's opening game with Ohio State at Columbus marks resumption of relations with Big Ten schools after a break three years ago over Pitt's athletic policies. After the Ohio engagement, the Panthers will take on Missouri, Southern Methodist, Fordham, Nebraska, Carnegie Tech, Penn State and Duke.

Expressions of surprise came from West Virginia over the Mountaineers being left off the schedule. There had been no indication of ending the long-standing rivalry which started between the schools in 1895. West Virginia already had submitted a contract for the 1940 game to Pitt for signature.

Hagan said he had no agreement, verbal or otherwise, to play West Virginia in 1940 but Mountaineer Athletic Director Roy Hawley said from Morgantown that "I insist that Hagan and I talked things over months before our last game in Pittsburgh on Oct. 7, and I figured everything was o. k. Now I am stuck with an open date and with little chance of filling it at this late stage."

Schoolboys to Play In Yale Bowl Nov. 30

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale Bowl, only once before in its history used by schoolboy elevens, will be the scene of the Thanksgiving Day game Nov. 30 between Hillhouse (New Haven) and West Haven High Schools.

Principal Irving Countryman of the New Haven School announced the Yale A. A. had granted permission for the use of the bowl because demands for tickets far outstripped the capacity of the field customarily used by the two schools.

The only previous use of the bowl by high school teams was in 1931 when Hillhouse and Commercial, also a New Haven High School, met in a charity game.

Sutherland Not Through

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland was cheered last night by 300 persons attending the annual banquet for the two Oil City high school football teams, when he assured them: "I haven't hung up my football suit yet."

The former coach of the Pittsburgh Panthers gave no hint of his future plans beyond disclosing he will speak at a student rally next Friday night in South Bend, Ind., on the eve of the Notre Dame-Southern California game.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Result Nov. 21

Atlantic City 4, Washington 2.
River Vale Golfers 4, New York Rovers 4.

Paquette Chosen

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Raymond Paquette, of Manchester, N. H., a guard, has been elected captain of next year's Norwich University football team. Bradford Sibley, of New York, also a guard, was chosen alternate captain.

South Australia Wins

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 22 (CP) — South Australia defeated Victoria by three wickets yesterday and New South Wales triumphed over Queensland by the same margin at Brisbane in the season's opening Sheffield Shield cricket matches.

Led by Don Bradman, Australian captain, the South Australians ran up totals of 261 and 310 for seven wickets in reply to the visiting eleven's scores of 207 and 363. New South Wales compiled 287 and 268 after dismissing the Queenslanders for 290 and 263.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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I			M	O	A			R	E	S			W	
B		G	A	R	Y			E	A	S	T		E	
I	R	A	N			H	E	N		R	E	D		
A	Y	R		S	O	A	P		C	O	L	E		
H	E	B	R	E	W	S		L	A	T	I	N		
			O	I	L			D	O	N				
H	O	N	O	R		J	A	V	E	L	I	N		
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S		E	D	O	M			R	E	E	D		H	
A			O	N	E			O	R	A			U	
R	A	N	G	E	S			C	A	N	A	D	A	

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'Mr. Smith' Continues for Second Week—New Films in Prospect

Muni in 'We Are Not Alone' To Head Metropolitan Bill

Two new movie programs are scheduled for today: "End of a Day," starting this afternoon at the Fine Arts; and "'Allegheny Uprising" and "Little Accident," scheduled for previews this evening at the Keith-Memorial. Another opening is listed for Thursday: "We Are Not Alone" and "Honeymoon's Over" at he Metropolitan.

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Drums Along the Mohawk" and "Too Busy to Work" will be seen beginning Thursday, moving over from the Metropolitan. The State and Orpheum are continuing with "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" and "Five Little Peppers."

Paul Muni, who is already present in Boston on the stage at the Colonial in Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo," will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan in "We Are Not Alone," as a small-town English doctor in a story deriving from James Hilton. The film, according to advance information, tells of his summons to attend an Austrian dancer, and unfolds "the linked fates of these two."

Among those in the cast are Jane Bryan, who had a part in "The Old Maid," Flora Robson, James Stephenson, Montagu Love, Raymond Severn, and Una O'Connor. The film was directed by Edmund Goulding, who was in charge of "Dark Victory" and "The Dawn patrol."

"The Honeymoon's Over," the second film on the bill at the Metropolitan, is described as a comedy romance featuring Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver, and Patric Knowles, and including in the cast Russell Hicks, Hobart Cavanaugh, June Gale, and E. E. Clive. Eugene Ford directed.

'End of a Day'

Julien Duvivier directed the French film, "End of a Day," which heads the bill at the Fine Arts. The story is concerned with a group of actors in a home far from the scenes of their earlier triumphs. The cast includes Louis Jouvet, who had a part in "Carnival in Flanders" and "Carnet de Bal"; Victor Francen; Michel Simon, who was conspicuous in "Port of Shadows"; and Madeleine Ozeray, who was in the cast of "Crime and Punishment."

Included in the program will be the first showing of the American version of "Ski Chase" starring Hannes Schneider, Gregor Piatigorsky playing Webber's Andante et Rondo, and newsreels.

Pre-Revolution

"Allegheny Uprising," due this evening at the Keith Memorial, is a story of pre-Revolutionary War days based on a story by Neil Swanson. John Wayne has the role of a leader of Pennsylvania settlers, who in the 1760's took up arms against the British on the ground that army officials failed to halt dishonest traders from supplying the Indians with arms. Claire Trevor is the daughter of a colonist, enamoured of the rebel leader. George Sanders, Brian Donlevy, Wilfred Lawson, Robert Barrat, Moroni Olsen, and Eddie Quillan are among the players.

"Little Accident" is described as a comedy drama, with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert heading the cast. The infant, it seems, is abandoned at the newspaper office where Mr. Herbert is baby editor. In the cast are Florence Rice, Richard Carlson, Joy Hodges, and Ernest Truex.

Included in the program are a new "Information Please" film, and a new Donald Duck adventure, "Sea Scouts."

'Drums' and Joneses

In "Drums Along the Mohawk," which moves tomorrow to the Paramount and Fenway, the players are Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert, Edna May Oliver, John Carradine, and Eddie Collins. The film is based on the story by Walter D. Edmonds about Indian warfare in the Mohawk Valley during the Revolution. It has been photographed in Technicolor.

"Too Busy to Work" finds the Jones family involved in community activities. The players are Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, and Joan Davis.

Stage and Screen

Beginning Thursday the vaudeville bill at the Keith Boston will include Del Casino, radio tenor; Will and Gladys Ahern, rope-spinning comedians; Jack Lenny and the Statler twins, dancers; Chick and Lee, with music and comedy; and the Five Maxellos, tumbling, juggling, and balancing.

Two first-run films will be shown: "The Escape," with Kane Richmond, Amanda Duff, Edward Norris, and Henry Armetta; and "Danger Flight," with John Trent and Marjorie Reynolds.

'The Old Maid'

At the Trans-Lux starting Thursday, the bill will be headed by "The Old Maid," with a cast including Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, George Brent, Jane Bryan, Donald Crisp, Louise Fazenda, Jerome Cowan, Cecilia Loftus. The other film will be ':Charlie Chan at Treasure Island" with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero, Pauline Moore, Sen Yung, June Gale, and Wally Vernon.

Short Subjects

Familiar figures on the radio "Information Please" program—John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, and Clifton Fadiman—have been brought to the screen and are to be seen in their first short film at the South Station Theater starting Friday. The incoming program includes a new "Father Hubbard adventure film"; "Catching Whoppers," a sports film on fishing; "Building Boys," a film account of the Junior Police movement initiated by Boston Police Commissioner Timility; two color cartoons; other novelties and newsreels.

Claire Trevor
In "Allegheny Uprising," coming to the Keith Memorial tonight in preview showings.

Paul Muni and Jane Bryan
In "We Are Not Alone," film scheduled for Thursday at the Metropolitan

Louis Jouvet
In "The End of a Day," French film at the Fine Arts Theater

James Corner and Helen Parrish
In "Winter Carnival," film in prospect at the State and Orpheum.

Fox-Wolfinsohn Recital

One of the most eminent of our resident pianists, Felix Fox, joined forces at the Germanic Museum last night with a no less eminent visiting string-quartettist, Wolfe Wolfinsohn, at the invitation of the Cambridge Musical Club. There, before an enthusiastic audience, the size of which had apparently exceeded the calculations of the sponsors of this concert, they played three of the more euphonious violin sonatas—the A major, Op. 100, of Brahms; Mozart's K. 378, in B flat, and César Franck's (the familiar one in A major, not the hitherto unrecorded one in D minor which the printed program promised). To these, as bonus, was added ultimately the first movement of Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata, in F major.

The charms of all these works lie very near the surface, and it might have been more interesting if, at some point in the program, Mr. Fox and Mr. Wolfinsohn had stalked more elusive game; yet theirs was an audience bent upon pleasure rather than puzzlement, and its pleasure was evident.

Mr. Fox's fluent and intelligent pianism has long been familiar to us; and his sensitive collaboration last night did abundant justice to most of his material. "Most," because his attitude toward Mozart's rapid melodic or decorative passage work seemed the too common one that here was a vehicle merely of rapid transit. As a result there was much superficiality, a lack of continuity and coherence, much that became meaningless. Nor was the somewhat rambling cantilena of the slow movement successfully co-ordinated. But his flexible and imaginative treatment of Brahms and Franck left little to be desired.

Mr. Wolfinsohn, whom probably few present had hitherto heard apart from his chamber music group, quickly proved his facile command of the subtle beauties of string tone. Those beauties, in the hands of this player released, for the nonce, from the discipline of the string quartet, were predominantly (when the music tempted) of a yielding, melting, even unctuous sort. At first, in the earlier part of the opening Brahms Allegro, the charm of this playing yielded a rare and honeyed delight; after a while it began to cloy. Too seldom was there attained or sufficiently sustained a compensating and refreshing vigor; the climaxes had not the breadth and nobility to balance all this sweetness. Within the rhythmic frame, moreover, there was a freedom that seemed haphazard rather than purely the defensible manifestation of artistic personality; an inequality in passage playing that seemed merely a casual response to the peculiarities of violin technique rather than a planned rubato.

Esthetically there is surely no reason why the interpretation of a sonata need be any freer when played by two people than when played by four and called a quartet, or by 110 and called a symphony. But as a purely human problem, the temptations inherent in the sudden liberation from the restraints of ensemble playing are very understandable.

S. S.

Teresa Calamara at the Piano

Teresa Calamara, in Jordan Hall last night, played the following program of music for the piano: Bach, Prelude and Fugue in F Major, No. 11, Prelude and Fugue in G minor, No. 16; Mozart, Fantasia in C minor; Beethoven, Sonata in F Major, Op. 10, No. 2 and Op. 78; Chopin, Etudes, F minor, No. 1, G sharp minor, Op. 25, No. 6, D flat major, Op. 25, No. 8, and C sharp minor, Op. 10, No. 4; Liszt, Etude Caprice, in F minor; Ravel, Toccata from "Le Tombeau de Couperin."

It was a pleasure to hear the Bach Preludes and Fugues performed with a feeling for the poetry in them. Miss Calamara may have erred slightly on the side of rubato, yet such a performance is more to be desired than the strict, metronomic sort of playing which too often passes for an interpretation of Bach. Miss Calamara set forth her subjects and answers clearly but without undue emphasis, and there was a flexibility to the phrases which betokened an understanding of fugue construction in advance of the pianist's years—for Miss Calamara is very young.

Her youth was evident in her presentation of Mozart and Beethoven. Technically, her performance reached a high grade, but she has not yet extracted the real essence of the music. The Fantasia, for instance, was much too genteel. There are sturdy themes here, especially the broadly written introduction, which demands much more pointed treatment than it received last night. Miss Calamara could with profit be more rugged in her approach to both sonatas, as well as the Fantasia, and for good measure she might add a bit of tobasco to her musical dish, since it lacked "bite" last night.

The Chopin, however, was another story. Seldom has this commentator heard these Etudes played with greater charm, or with such apparent ease. Young pianists do not usually display such complete technical control as Miss Calamara displayed in the Op. 25, Nos. 6 and 8. These were more to her, evidently, than mere finger gymnastics, and her poetic performance will be recalled with pleasure for some time to come. Virtuosity marked the performance of the Liszt and Ravel items, and the audience of excellent size gave Miss Calamara enthusiastic applause throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

Busch-Serkin Background

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin, who are coming to Jordan Hall Friday evening, both have a rich musical background.

Adolf Busch was born in Siegen, Westphalia, and received his musical training at Cologne Conservatory. He became head of the violin department at the Berlin Hochschule für Musik and in 1922, the conservatory's director. Famous as a solo violinist, he is also known as the founder of the Busch Quartet and as a composer. He has written violin and piano concerti, songs, chamber music, and compositions for orchestra—his scores totalling 53. The orchestral conductor, Fritz Busch, is his brother.

Rudolf Serkin, who is Busch's son-in-law, was born in Czechoslovakia. At his New York début under Toscanini he created a furore, receiving such an ovation as has seldom been witnessed at Carnegie Hall.

The program for Friday is:

Sonata in A Minor, Opus 105 . . Schumann
Partita in D Minor (Violin alone) . . . Bach
Two Impromptus, Opus 142 . . . Schubert
Sonata in C Minor, Opus 30, No. 2 . . . Beethoven

Gerald Tracy to Play

Gerald Tracy, pianist, will play the following program in Jordan Hall Monday evening: Bach, Toccata in D; Beethoven, Sonata in E flat, op. 81a; Schumann, "Kreisleriana;" Albeniz, "Navarra;" Debussy, "Les Collines d'Anacapri;" Ravel, "Jeux d' eau;" Chopin, Polonaise in A flat.

'Gone With the Wind' At Loew Houses, Dec. 21

The State and Orpheum will show "Gone With the Wind," beginning Dec. 21. At the State there will be two showings daily on a reserved seat basis. At the Orpheum, the film will be shown three times daily with seats reserved at night but not for the matinee performances. Prices at both houses will run from 75 cents to $1.50.

The world premiere of the film will be on Dec. 15 at Atlanta, Ga., and between then and New Year's Day double openings will be held at New York, Los Angeles, and a number of other key cities. In New York, the film will be shown at the Capitol and Astor theaters, starting Dec. 19.

Harvard Dramatic Club To Give Student Play

For its fifty-ninth presentation the Harvard Dramatic Club has chosen "Too Late to Laugh," a musical drama by Vinton Freedley, Jr., a member of the senior class. In choosing this play, which is to be presented Dec. 14, 15, and 16, the club returns to a policy of productions wholly the work of Harvard undergraduates. The last play written by a student, which the club presented, was Edward Eager's "Pudding Full of Plums," in 1935.

"Too Late to Laugh" is described as a drama of the city and its effect on the people who live in it. Collaborators on the music are Sherwood Rollins, Jr., and Camman Newberry. The play attempts to capture the rhythm of the city by means of a fusion of drama and music.

'Aries Is Rising'

Comedy in three acts by Caroline North and Earl Blackwell. Directed by Robert Ross, with scenery by Yellenti. Presented by Harry R. Irving and Michael Dolan at the Golden Theater, beginning Tuesday, Nov. 21, with the following cast:

Aunt Lou . . . . . Frances Smith
Delivery Man . . . . . Arthur West
Madame Bernardi . . . . . Constance Collier
Martha Wood Baugh . . . . . Blanche Sweet
Roland Harris . . . . . John Craven
Mattie Kate Baugh . . . . Mary Mason
Gladys Gay . . . . . Bernadine Hayes
Bruce Prince . . . . . George Carleton
Sammy . . . . . Edmund Dorsay
Miss Pritchard . . . . . Victoria Horne
Maxine . . . . . Evelyn Barrows
Denise . . . . . Ariane Allen
Nick Mikalos . . . . . Charles La Torre
Mrs. Baxter . . . . . Aileen Poe
Shirley Baxter . . . . Carmina Cansino
Ted . . . . . Cledge Roberts
Bill Cask . . . . . Frederick Howard
Gus . . . . . Lathrop Mitchell
Charlie . . . . . Edmond Le Comte
A Waiter . . . . . Sam Elberton
Jerry Walker . . . . . Ruth Holden
Jake . . . . . Clifford Dunstan
The Hon. Emery Howlett . . . . . Morton L. Stevens

'Aries Is Rising'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Aries Is Rising," which bravely invaded Forty-fifth Street by way of the John Golden Theater last evening, is an uncomfortably unfunny farce. Caroline North and Earl Blackwell, the authors, have thought up a prank about a stage-struck girl and her mother from the South, an expansively fraudulent numerologist, and various other people concerned with their ascent to fame and fortune. The girl flunks her screen test, the mother becomes a star, and the numerologist, through a chance remark, becomes fabulously wealthy.

Gowned like something out of Madame Tussaud's and waving her graceful arms bravely, Constance Collier proves herself once more a grand comédienne and a good soldier. But since the authors have contrived little dialogue worthy of the name, Miss Collier was called upon to prove herself more often in the latter than in the former role. There are a number of other agreeable stage folk who have become fouled on the lines—Mary Mason, Blanche Sweet, John Craven, Bernardine Hayes, Frances Smith, George Carleton, and Charles La Torre, to mention those who bear the brunt of the script.

Robert Ross directed "Aries Is Rising," and Yellenti designed the sets. It is all rather unhappy.

J. D. B.

Manchester Shows Oils By Grosz

By Dorothy Adlow

That it is not necessary nowadays to live in big cities to be kept informed about current developments in art is proved by the excellent program of exhibitions provided by the Currier Gallery of Art in Manchester, N. H. There we may see the works of local artists of promise, outstanding New Englanders, or painters and sculptors of nation-wide renown. The Currier Gallery shows an admirable fairness in its hospitality to all phases of contemporary workmanship.

Currently there are to be seen oils by George Grosz. A generous selection of portraits, still-lifes, landscapes, and satirical pictures shows the wide scope of this interesting artist. Recently he has become an American citizen, and inasmuch as he is accustomed to translate into paint the peculiar influence of the background against which he lives, we may look forward to the work to be done by him in the comparative tranquillity of American life. It will prove as much a commentary on our environment as an expression of the interesting temperament of Mr. Grosz.

German artists seemed to anticipate the serious challenge that was imminent in their native land to twentieth-century ideals. There was a fearless group of artists, including Grosz, who declared vehemently their bitterness and disillusion with the fruitless destructiveness of the last war. They uttered their cry of despair through that bewildered, nihilistic movement known as Dadaism. At first they painted with cold fury, and then they painted with cold objectivity. One extreme engendered the other. Artists demonstrated that there was no inner peace, and one of the reasons why these peculiarly sensitive men were obliged to leave Germany was that they forecast the confusion, the brutality, the harshness that was to come.

There are a few early canvases by George Grosz in Manchester. They show his talent for mordant caricature, his piercing eye apprehending artifice, pretense, grossness. We see him moving from the graphic art of drawing towards the plastic medium of paint. He uses bright pigment, raw, contrasting, dramatic. He tries the cubist and the abstract methods, seeing through and around the subject. His pictures relate to actuality but they are visionary in substance.

When he portrays New York City, the skyscrapers are not made of steel, stone, glass; they are fanciful structures which make the sky and the moon and the rent clouds more beautiful. Mr. Grosz is no worshiper of the industrial age; beyond his portrayals of cities there is always the commanding beauty of nature. Further, Mr. Grosz seems to be discovering that beauty lies not only in towering mountains, in vast perspectives, but in a clump of tenuous ferns, the gnarled root of a tree, a few bare boughs reaching toward a storm-tossed sky. There is an urgency, a powerful rhythm, a play of contrasts between large and fragile forms. These landscapes are full of poetry; not idyllic, not placid, but poetry which expresses the stress and tension in nature, and through analogy, we presume, in society. In the landscapes executed in flaming reds, in modulated grays, Mr. Grosz finds kinship with the medieval German draughtsmen who wrestled with the forms of nature; we note also some resemblance to the Japanese nature painters. It is painting which is brimful of life and which embodies a symbolism that relates to the fate of man.

In comparison with his stirring nature studies, Mr. Grosz's studio pictures seem mere preparatory exercises. Here is a painter who is really a poet. What he has said in lines and colors could well find its counterpart in graphic writings.

Drawings and sculptures by Margo Allen are also shown at the Currier Gallery. Mrs. Allen has devoted her energies in recent years to portraying Mexican types. She has lived among the natives, and watched them in the course of routine activities. She has learned to work after the manner of Mexican draughtsmen and modelers. We note a strong influence of Diego Rivera.

What is impressive in her drawings is her conciseness, the ability to characterize a peasant with a few cogent lines of contour. Inherently there is not only a clear portrayal, but a good, well-ordered design. Her terra cottas are executed in the red clay. They are modeled generally with regard for the peculiarly racial traits, so that the shapes of heads, eyes, noses, cheek bones are unmistakable. There is something more; Mrs. Allen imparts to her models a quality of thought, patience, forbearance. There sits upon their features a revelation of inner life.

These Mexican portraits are a credit to Mrs. Allen, who has the precious gift of modeling with some underlying purpose. Sculpture is a medium which has somehow lost its function, its pertinence to life. Too commonly do we note a bland and expressionless portrayal among modelers or carvers who are so busy giving shape that they miss out on expression.

Their Music to Be Heard in New York

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra and Four Composers
Left to right: Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, William Schuman, Dr. Koussevitzky, and John Alden Carpenter. The composers' works will be heard in the American programs to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, Nov. 23 and 25.

AMUSEMENTS

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An Ernst Lubitsch Production • A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "TEMPO"—novel rhythms in four spectacular scenes, featuring Ravel's "Bolero" . . . produced by Leonidoff, settings by Bruno Maine. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.
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GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father!'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Wed., Th., Sat.

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"A ROARING EVENING."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
SPECIAL MATINEE THURS., NOV. 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
Max Gordon presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. (Thanksgiving) & Sat. 2:40

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THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
Fred MacMurray—Madeleine Carroll in "HONEYMOON IN BALI"
Wallace Beery in "THUNDER AFLOAT"
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Myrna Loy—Tyrone Power
"THE RAINS CAME"
Johnny Downs—Betty Carlisle
"HAWAIIAN NIGHT"
Thurs.: "Dust Be My Destiny"; "Fast and Furious."

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	555,455
1939 volume to date	239,765,015
1938 volume to date	263,538,086

Stock Market Backs Down In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Leading issues backed away in the stock market today with losses running from fractions to around a point.

Business was slow after a quiet opening. Toward the final hour, where selected shares were above water, most of the list was near the lows for the session.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Evening-up operations in preparation for tomorrow's holiday were about all that took place, except here and there where bargain hunters sought out some special share for a little upward pull.

Neither Europe's war nor developments at home were considered much by traders who preferred to enjoy turkey day without loads of stocks on their minds.

Uncertain most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania Railroad, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Western Union, International Harvester and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Enjoying some favor at times were General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Pathe, Consolidated Edison and Texas Corp.

American Radiator, N. Y. City Omnibus, Omnibus Corp. and Chesapeake & Ohio were sought following declaration of higher dividends.

The curb was as mixed an affair as the big board. Lower were Colts Firearms and Lake Shore Mines. New England Telephone moved ahead on light dealings.

U. S. Bonds Score Gains

United States Government issues scored well in today's bond market while most corporate liens idled in a narrow and mixed range.

Near the final hour Treasuries, excepting one or two maturities, had gains ranging to 7-32ds of a point.

Corporates fractionally higher included Consolidated Edison 3½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, and Loew's 3½s.

Down a little were Western Union 5s of '60, New York Central 5s, M-K-T 5s of '62 and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Italian bonds went to new lows for the week's sharp decline, but the latest losses were moderate. Other leaders in the foreign division showed minor changes.

Wheat Prices Move In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Wheat prices moved within a range of less than a cent today at levels slightly under the previous close much of the time.

December contracts, following a four-day period in which they showed strength compared with more deferred positions, developed easiness and at one time were as much as ¾ cent lower at 88 cents.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower, December 88⅜-½, May 86-86⅛; corn ⅛ higher to ⅛ lower, December 50⅜-¼, May 52⅝; oats ⅛ higher to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices moved irregularly today despite the favorable reception given the national savings certificate plan announced Tuesday. British Government bonds closed a little higher although under the day's best marks. Domestic rails continued to improve. Oils fell back but rubbers followed a rise in the commodity. Some kaffirs were supported but coppers and other base metals were neglected.

Paris: All sections of the bourse moved forward today except gold issues. Trade was active. The exchange guaranteed issues dominated dealings in rentes, the 1937 loan reaching a new record high and the group closing 10 to 270 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: Bourse prices held quietly steady at the close today. Opening prices were a trifle lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures shot up the limit allowed in a day's trade and closed 19 to 22 points higher today. Offerings were sharply curtailed while buying was spurred by further cancellation of December freight space.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Nov. 22

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.93¼	$3.94⅛	$8.2307
Cables	3.93¼	3.94⅛	8.2307
France—franc	.0223¼	.0223¾	†
Belgium—belga	.1656	.1658	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2245	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	$
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escuda	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2335	.2335	.7187
Brazil—Milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2346	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5362	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2469	.2469	*
Shanghai—dol	.0875	.0869	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4620	.4625	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2000x	$

Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	9	67½	67¾	67½	+ ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	50½	50½	50½	−2
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	7	57	56½	56½	− ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	N'v 21
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	8	7	7	7	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	14	14	14	N'v 21
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	− ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	14	14	14	N'v 20
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	N'v 20
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	22¾	22½	22¾	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10	10	10	− ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	175	174	175	−2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	4	14½	14½	14½	
15½	9½	Allied Mills (1)	21	13½	13⅜	13½	N'v 21
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	66⅜	65	65	N'v 21
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	40⅛	39½	40	− ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	N'v 20
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	N'v 20
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57½	56⅞	57½	+ ⅛
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	5	39½	39¼	39½	
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	11⅜	11½	11½	− ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	46	46	46	−2
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	110½	109	110	−2
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	34	34	34	− ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	55	55	55	N'v 21
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
115½	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121½	121⅜	121½	N'v 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8¼	8	8	N'v 20
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12½	12⅜	12½	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	3	3	N'v 21
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ½
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	13	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	25	24¾	25	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	−1½
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	18	55	54⅛	55	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	24	24	24	−1
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	59	59	59	− ⅜
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	15	15	15	− ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
40⅛	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	9	25½	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅞
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅜
55⅞	32	A P L$6pf(4.80k)	32	58¾	56	58	+3
47½	28	AP&L 5pf (2⅛k)	45	48¾	46¼	48	+2¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	38	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	18⅜	18	18	− ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	74	74	74	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¼	12	12	N'v 21
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	12¼	12	12¼	N'v 20
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	14	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ¼
142⅞	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	+ ¾
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	21	33¾	33	33½	− ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	N'v 21
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	2	16½	16½	16½	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	21½	21⅜	21½	− ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	− ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	169⅞	169⅜	169⅞	+ ½
67⅛	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	84½	83¾	84	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	149	149	− ¾
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	92	91⅞	92	N'v 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	49	48¾	48¾	− ¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	35	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	37	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	− ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	42⅛	42	42	N'v 17
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104	104	104	N'v 21
8⅜	3⅝	Armour Ill	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	50	49⅜	49⅜	−1⅝
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	3	39½	39	39½	− ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	N'v 21
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 20
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	10	10	10	N'v 21
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	− ½
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	N'v 21
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	28⅛	27½	27¾	− ½
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	58	58	58	−2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	25¾	25½	25½	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	N'v 21
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	N'v 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	45⅞	46	N'v 21
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	67½	67½	67½	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 16
9⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	61	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	12	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
30½	17¾	Bang & Ar (2)	7	18	17¼	17¼	−1¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 21
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	*7	13¾	13½	13½	− ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	25½	24½	24½	N'v 21
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅜
107½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	N'v 20
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	25	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	− ½
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55	54¾	54¾	N'v 21
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	42½	42½	42½	N'v 21
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	32	83⅜	83	83⅜	− ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115	114½	115	+ ⅝
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	27	27	27	
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 21
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	− ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	33¼	32¾	32¾	N'v 21
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	11	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ¼
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	22	22	22	N'v 21
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	18	21¾	21½	21½	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	12	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅛	6	6	N'v 21
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	49½	49	49	− ⅞
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	26	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	13	12	13	+1
11½	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	11½	11½	11½	N'v 21
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	103	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+1
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	25	45½	43	45½	+ 3¾
43	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	5	44	43½	44	+3½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 14
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	9	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
13½	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	6	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
5	4	Budd Mfg	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	25	24½	24½	+ ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	32	32	32	− ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18	18	18	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	21	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	7	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	8	8	8	
23¾	18⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	− ½
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	− ½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	10	16⅝	16	16	N'v 20
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	8	22½	22½	22½	−1½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	30	2	2	2	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	5	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	N'v 20
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¾g)	1	38	38	38	N'v 21
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	25	25	25	− ¼
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	18	3⅛	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	72	72	72	−1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	54½	54¼	54¼	
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	N'v 14
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	8	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	11⅛	10¾	11	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3¾	3½	3½	− ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39	38½	39	+ ⅝
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	2	19½	19½	19½	N'v 21
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25½	25¼	25¼	− ¼
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	18½	18½	18½	− ½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	41	43	42½	43	+ ¾
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 21
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	9	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ½
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 17
13⅜	3⅜	Chi & N West	4	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 21
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	16⅛	16	16	N'v 21
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	N'v 21
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	½	½	½	
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 20
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	N'v 21
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11½	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 20
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 18
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	28	89¼	88	88½	− ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4⅛	4	4	N'v 21
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	6	32½	32	32½	− ¼
39	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
60¼	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	9	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	−1⅜
36¾	21	Cluett Pea(¾g)	18	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	123	123	124	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	38	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅞
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	N'v 21
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	*9	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅞
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	*9	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	6	24¼	24	24¼	N'v 21
9	51	Col Gas & El	25	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	85	84½	85	+ ½
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½g%f)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 17
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	*1	93	93	93	+1¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	47	46¾	46¾	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	N'v 17
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	− ⅝
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	64	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅞
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	3	67⅛	66¼	66¼	−1¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	68	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
8⅝	⅝	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	2	7½	7¼	7½	− ⅜
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	4	29⅛	29	29	− ⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 18
14	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	8	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	32	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	107⅝	107⅜	107½	
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	3	9¾	9½	9½	N'v 20
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 21
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	− ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	5	2	2	2	− ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	5	4⅞	5	N'v 17
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	99½	99½	99½	N'v 21
16⅞	9½	Contain Cp (¼g)	5	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	*2	95¾	95½	95¾	− ¼
51¼	32½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Paint Industry Outlook Good, States Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A continuation of the upward trend in sales and earnings for paint manufacturers is forecast in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The uncertainties accompanying the European conflict are clouding the prospects for further gains in residential construction activity, according to the survey, but expanding business activity should stimulate building rehabilitation work and raise operations in the various important paint-consuming manufacturing industries.

"Paint, varnish, lacquer and filler sales by 579 establishments for the first eight months of this year totaled $252,000,000, a figure 10 per cent above that for the corresponding 1938 period," states the analysis.

"In August, sales amounted to $33,000,000 and registered a 14.8 per cent increase above the level of a year earlier. The paint industry has benefited from the spurt in business activity witnessed since the outbreak of the war, and sales figures for the months of September and October should reveal greater gains than were shown for August.

"Despite the fact that prolongation of the European war is clouding the outlook for home construction, expanding business activity in other fields is expected to provide the paint industry with favorable gains.

"Improving general business conditions, together with continued FHA insurance of repair loans, favor a large increase in building modernization work. Operations in the automobile, furniture and other important paint-using fields are also headed toward substantially higher levels.

"Prices of raw materials used by paint manufacturers have risen since the outbreak of the war, and continued strength in quotations is expected. This increase in costs is expected to be offset largely by the economies resulting from expansion in volume of business."

Manufacturers And Top Makers Are Buying Wool

Manufacturers and top makers are in the market again for raw wool!

Improvement in demand and increase in actual sales the last few days brought along firmer prices, following the recent gradual softening of quotations to levels that appeared close to a trading basis. Manufacturers maintain that values should be off another 5 to 10 cents a pound, clean basis, but the rapidity with which prices stiffened with the first indications of better demand, augers against further declines, say wool men.

Strength in prices is prompted by the strong statistical position of the wool market, the delay in securing Australian wools since the British Government took over control, and the price rise in South America due to French buying.

Holders of wool appear to expect $1 a pound for class III fine wools of good to choice grade. Some observers point out the possibility that some lower-priced Cape wools from Africa may be blended with domestic wool to average down the price. Meantime, houses are refusing bids which they would have accepted a week ago.

Apparel wools imported at Boston, met a slow demand as a rule. Supplies of South American wools were much larger.

Sorted mohair is selling at prices that are considered fairly steady. Texas, adult mohair, in original bags moves around 51 to 52 cents, and kid mohair continues to be quoted nominally around 90 to 95 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Pub Ser pf	$2	Dec.	20	Nov. 30
Cent&SWUt $7pf	$1.75	Dec.	20	Nov. 30
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Dec.	20	Nov. 30
Consol Film Ind pf	25c	Dec.	27	Dec. 5
Monol Pt Cem pf	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Ohio Riv Sd Co 7%pf	$1	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Strawbdge&Cl 7%pf	$1	Dec.	30	Dec. 13
Extra				
Abbott Lab	15c	Dec.	23	Dec. 7
Asbestos Corp	35c	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Bon Ami A	$2.50	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do B	$1.25	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Catelli Fd Prods	25c	Nov.	30	Nov. 20
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	Dec.	18	Nov. 24
Colts Pat F Arms	$2.50	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Gatineau Power	5c	Dec.	30	Dec. 1
Linc Ser 6% pt pf	25c	Dec.	12	Nov. 30
Merck & Co	75c	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Mich Silica	5c	Dec.	23	Dec. 20
N Y Merch Co	15c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Novadel-Agene	$1	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Prog Laundry Co	20c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Schiff Co	25c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Scott Paper Co	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Super Tool & Die	12½c	Nov	25	Nov. 18
United Elastic	10c	Dec.	23	Dec. 1
Final				
Kroger Groc&Bak	40c	Dec.	21	Dec. 1
Pinchin Johnson Ltd reg	17.1d	Nov.	6	Sep. 19
Special				
Nat Bond & Share	40c	Dec.	7	Nov. 30
Initial				
Dresser Mfg Co	75c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Rand's (Pitts)	3¾c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do 8% cum pf	10c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Union Tr (Md) new	25c	Dec.	18	Nov. 30
Increased				
Powdrell & Alex	20c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Irregular				
Darling (L A) Co	20c	Nov.	25	Nov. 20
Lava Cap Gold Min	4c	Dec.	20	Dec. 31
Pacific West Oil	40c	Dec.	19	Nov. 27
Prairie Roy Ltd	2c	Dec.	3	Nov. 3
Muskogee Co	75c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Liquidating				
Simms Petroleum	50c	Dec.	11	Nov. 27
Reduced				
Lake Shore M Ltd	75c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Resumed				
Catalin Cp of Am	15c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Vanadium Corp	$1	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Stock				
Ferro Enamel	20%	Jan.	10	Nov. 27
Year End				
Boss Mfg Co	$5	Nov.	25	Nov. 14
De Vilbiss Co	$1.25	Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Hazeltine Corp	$1.25	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Louis & Nash RR	$2.75	Dec.	22	Nov. 27
Mission Corp	40c	Dec.	15	Nov. 24
Regular				
Abbott Laborator	40c Q	Dec.	23	Dec. 7
Do pf	$1.12½ Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Amer Hide&Lea pf	75c Q	Dec.	30	Dec. 19
Amer Laun Ma Co	20c Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Asbestos Corp	15c Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Atlanta Birm & Coast RR Co 5% pf	$2.50 S	Jan.	1	Dec. 12
Beneficial Loan Soc (Del)	12½c Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Catelli Food Prod Do 5% pf	25c S	Nov.	30	Nov. 20
Chesbrough Mfg	37c S	Nov.	30	Nov. 20
Colonial Fin Co (Lima, Ohio) 5½% pf	$1 Q	Dec.	18	Nov. 24
Colts Pat Fire Ar	$1.37½ Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Commercial Credit Do4¼%convpf	50c Q	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
	$1 Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Conn Lt & Pow	$1.06¼ Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Dr. Pepper Corp	75c Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Drayton Mills	30c	Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Ferro Enamel	30c	Dec.	15	Nov. 14
Gatineau Power Do 5% pf	25c	Jan.	10	Nov. 27
Do 5½% pf	20c Q	Dec.	30	Dec. 1
Gaylord Container Do pf	$1.25 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 1
Haverty Furn Cos, Inc	$1.38 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 1
Inter Harvester	10c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Kingston Prod pf	40c Q	Nov.	25	Nov. 18
Lily-Tulip Cun	$1.75 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Lincoln Ser Corp	30c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Linc Ser Corp 6% pt pf	25c Q	Dec.	12	Nov. 30
Do 7% pr pf	37½c Q	Dec.	12	Nov. 30
Louisville G & E (Del.) A	87½c Q	Dec.	12	Nov. 30
Do B	37½c Q	Dec.	23	Nov. 30
May Hosiery Mills Do $4 pf	25c Q	Dec.	23	Nov. 30
Merck & Co	$1 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Do 6% pf	25c	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Mich Silica	$1.50 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Monarch Mch Tool Co	5c Q	Dec.	23	Dec. 20
Monarch Rlts Ltd	30c	Dec.	1	Nov. 21
Nat Aviation Corp	1c	Dec.	3	Nov. 20
Nat Dairy Prod	25c	Dec.	15	Nov. 24
Do pf A&B	20c Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 22
Novadel-Agene	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Nov. 28
Neiman M 7% pf	50c Q	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Paton Mfg Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Progress Laundry	$1.75 Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Pub S Col 7% pf	10c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do 6% pf	58½c M	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do 5% pf	50c M	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Schiff Co	41⅔c M	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do 5½% pf	25c Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Scott Paper	1.37½ Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do pf	40c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
So Caro P $6 1pf	$1.12½ Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Superior Tool&Die	$1.50 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Swift & Co	2½c Q	Nov.	25	Nov. 18
Talcott (J) Inc	30c Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 1
Do 5½% ptc pf	10c	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Tampa Gas 6% pf	68¾c	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$2 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Texas Gulf Sulph	$1.75 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Title Ins of St Louis	50c Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
United Elastic	12½c	Nov.	30	Nov. 20
United Gas&El (NJ)	10c Q	Dec.	23	Dec. 1
5% pf	$2.50 S	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Vanadium Corporation of America	$1	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Wis Mich P 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Wilsil, Ltd	25c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.23	104.23	104.23
1 3⅜s '47-43	109.19	109.19	109.19
3 3¼s '45-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
3 3¼s '46-44	110.2	100.2	110.2
1 4s '54-44	114.17	114.17	114.17
1 2¾s '47-45	108	108	108
2 2½s '45	107.21	107.21	107.21
4 4¼s '52-47	119.14	119.14	119.14
13 2s '47	104.10	104.10	104.10
14 2½s '53-49	104.23	104.16	104.23
2 2¾s '54-51	106.5	106.4	106.5
2 3s '55-51	108.29	108.26	108.29
25 2⅞s '60-55	106.23	106.16	106.19
2 2¾s '59-56	105.13	105.13	105.13
2 2¾s '65-60	105	105	105

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '49-44	107.19	107.19	107.19

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s '44-42	104.14	104.14	104.14
1 3s '52-4	107.14	107.14	107.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	10½	107	107
4 Alleghany cv 5s'44	80¼	80	80
5 Alleghany cv 5s'49	72½	72¼	72⅛
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96	96	96
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	111	110⅞	111
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	63	63	63
31 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10 Am Int 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
47 Am T&T 5½s'43	109½	109¾	109¾
10 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅝	107½	107⅝
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108	108	108
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107½	107½	107½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	98¾	98¾
7 AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	107	107¼
13 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
9 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	79¼	79	79
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	67¾	67½	67½
1 A C Line 5s '45	77½	77	77½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
8 Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	39½	37¼	37½
20 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66¼	66	66¼
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	27½	27¼	27¼
8 B&O 5s '96 F	27	27	27
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	65½	65½	65½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41 ct	57	57	57
3 B&O S W 5s '50	48½	48	48½
1 B&O T C 4s '59	56	56	56
8 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116⅞	116⅜	116⅜
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
29 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	104¾	104¾
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	100	100
97 Beth Stl 4s '65	45¾	44⅝	45¾
43 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	45½	44¾	45⅜
51 Boston & Me 5s '55	46	45	46
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
37 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80½	79	80½
190 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81	79⅜	81
33 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85	84½	85
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
38 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105	105
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '61	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	40½	40	40½
18 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅜	101⅝	102⅛
- Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103½	103½	103½
23 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¼	111	111¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	53½	53¼	53½
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	108	108	108
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	4	4	4
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	73⅞	73⅞
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17⅝	17	17
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14	14	14
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	77¾	77⅝	77¾
5 ChamplonP&F4¾s50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 ChampP&F3834¾s50	104½	104⅛	104½
3 3Cs50 3½s '96D	99	98¾	99
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89R&A	110	110	110
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	11½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	89½	89½	89½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93½	93	93
12 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101	101
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 Chi I&L 6s'66	5½	5½	5½
6 Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
6 CMSP&P 5s '75	7¾	7¼	7¼
18 CMSP&P a-j 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 CMStP&P 4½s '89F	7	7	7
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	37⅜	37¼	37¼
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
15 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5¾	5¼	5½
3 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
1 Ch Nn Sta 3¾s 63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ca&W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92	92¼
16 Cin Gas&El 3½s 66	109	108¾	108¾
16 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 ClevTnTerm 5s 73	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	75½	75¼	75½
3 Col&So 4½s 80	37	36¾	36¾
1 Colorado 4½s 52	82¼	82	82¼
16 Cin Gas&El 3½s 66	109	108¾	108¾
16 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 ClevTnTerm 5s 73	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	75½	75¼	75½
3 Col&So 4½s 80	37	36¾	36¾
1 Colorado 4½s 52	82¼	82	82¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14	14	14
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	50⅛	50	50
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50½	50½	50½
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	48¾	48½	48¾
2 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	9	9	9
7 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	98⅝	98½	98½
12 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Interb R Tr 7s 32	72½	72	72½
6 Interb R Tr 6s 32	32¼	32	32¼
113 InterbRTrrfg5s66ct	74½	72¾	74½
80 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	74½	72¾	74½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	59	59	59
1 Int Paper 6s 55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
11 Int Paper 5s 47	101	100⅞	101
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	45	44¾	44¾
6 Int T&T 5s 55	49½	49½	49½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Jones&Laug St4¼s61	95½	95	95½
1 KC South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
5 KC Term 5s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101½	101½	101½
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	83	82¼	83
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106	106	106
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105	105	105
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	49	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
3 LE & West 5s'47	80	80	80
15 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34½	34½	34½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	127	127	127
15 Legigett & M 5s'51	127	127	127
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	99½	99½	99½
22 Loews 3½s'46	103	103	103
1 Long Dist Tel 3½s'53	109½	109½	109½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
17 Louis & N un 4s'40	101 5-32	101⅛	101⅛
1 Louis & N 4½s 2003	85	85	85
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 L&N AtKnx&Cin 4'55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
44 Manhat Ry 4s '90	76⅞	75½	76½
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	76¾	75	76¾
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013ct	40	40¼	40¼
45 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	42½	41½	42½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
1 MetWSideElCh4s38	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	90	90	90
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
21 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¼	101	101
4 MilSpartan&NW 4s47	16½	16	16½
1 MSV&SSM gtd 5s 38	65⅝	65⅝	65½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	65⅜	65⅛	65½
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21⅜	20¾	21
1 M-K-Tex ja 5s '67	9¼	9¼	9¼
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	31½	31½	31½
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '65A	15¼	14½	15¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77F	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo-Pac gen 4s '75	4	4	4
6 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33⅜	33	33⅜
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 MonWPaPubSvc4½s60	109⅛	-09⅛	-09⅛
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s65	109½	-09½	-09½
25 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	44	44	44
12 Nassau El 4s '51	41	40⅛	41
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106½	106½
13 Nat Distil 3¼s '49	103½	103½	103½
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	35	35	35
5 New Eng T&T 5s'52	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	31	31	31
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64½	64¾
25 NYC 4½s 2013A	57¼	57	57
28 NYC cn 4s '98	61¼	60	60
1 NYC 3¾s '46	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78	78	78
11 NYCh&StL 6s '41	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67	66⅝	66⅝
29 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	58½	58¼	58½
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 NY Edis 3½s '66	109	109	109
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19⅛	19	19⅛
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	29	29	29
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18½	18½
2 NYNH&H 4¼s '55	17½	17½	17½
4 NYNH&H 3s '54	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	6½	6½	6½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9½	9½	9½
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110	109¾	110
5 NY W & Bost 4½s'46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NiagaraFalls P 3½s'66	110¾	11¾	0110¾
22 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103	102½	102½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	12	12
10 Norf & W 4s '96	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
11 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¾	107⅛	107¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	58	58⅛
3 Nor P4ac 5s 2047 D	50⅛	50½	50½
44 Nor Pac 4s '97	70¼	69¼	69¼
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41¾	41¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	9½	9½	9½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106½	106½	106½
7 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105⅛	105 1-32	105 1-32
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	105¾	106
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108	107¾	108
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110¼	110	110
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	76	76	76
2 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3 Pen Co 4s'63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
24 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108⅜	108	108⅛
24 Pen P&Lt 1st 4½s'68	107⅞	107	107
1 Pen RR cn 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117½	117⅜	117⅜
14 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	88	88
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	95⅞	95¾	95¾
9 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1 Pen RR 4s'48	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Pen RR 3¼s'52	86½	86¼	86½
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	116	116	116
6 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	74	73½	73½
19 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	10	9½	10
11 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111⅛	111	111
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	106	106	106
8 Phila Co 5s'67	105⅜	105½	105½
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4	4	4
5 Philippine Ry 4s'87	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 PCC & St L 4½s'77	98⅜	98	98
5 PCC & S L 4⅛s'40 A	102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
1 PCC & S L 4¼s'42 B	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	100½	100½	100½
16 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42st	47	47	47
14 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17⅜	17½	17½
1 Redg 4½s'97 A	73½	73½	73½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	61	61	61
12 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	100	100	100
11 Repub Steel 4¼s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
14 Repub Steel 4½s'56	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
3 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	32	32	32
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	12	12	12
4 Roch G&E 4½s'77D	106	106	106
13 RI2Ark&La 4½s'34	9⅝	9	9
10 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101	99½	99½
1 St L&SF 4s 1st 4s'47	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 StLIM&S4s8A&G '33	59¾	59	59
10 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	91½	91½	91½
10 St L S F 4½s'78	10	10	10
7 StLSF4½s'78ct st	9½	9½	9½
11 St L S F 4s'50 A	10	10	10
22 St L S F 4s'50A ct	37⅜	37¾	37¾
3 St LSW 1st 4s'89	60	60	60
1 SA&A pass 4s'43	60	60	60
1 San

Commerce and Finance

Administration May Make Real Effort to Cut Federal Deficit

Business and Industry

Netherlands Foreign Trade Drops Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands foreign trade figures for September showed clearly that in its first month the European conflict had already dealt a serious blow to the trade of neutral countries.

Netherlands imports declined by 20,000,000 guilders ($10,600,000) compared with the previous month, while the Netherlands exports sagged by 25,000,000 guilders. Exports almost approached the low level of August, 1936, the month before the depreciation of the guilder.

The following table shows the figures of Netherlands foreign trade for September compared with the two previous months and also the figures for the first three quarters of 1939 (in million guilders):

	Imports			Exports		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
July	132	119	146	93	78	102
Augusts	126	115	122	91	90	98
September	106	116	130	66	101	114
Third quarter	365	351	398	250	269	314
Second quarter	384	344	410	271	245	286
First quarter	341	357	336	249	254	246
Nine months	1090	1052	1144	770	768	846

Imports from Germany, in comparison with August, showed a reduction from 30,000,000 to 28,000,000 guilders, from Great Britain from 10,000,000 to 6,000,000 guilders, from France from 8,000,000 to 3,000,000 guilders, and the United States from 10,000,000 to 8,000,000.

The alterations in the export situation are much greater. Exports to Germany for September declined from 12,000,000 to 7,000,000 guilders, Great Britain from 24,000,000 to 15,000,000 guilders and France from 8,000,000 to 1,000,000 guilders.

Exports to U. S. Rise

Netherlands exports to the United States, however, showed an increase from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 guilders. The weight of the imports was also lower during September but was about equal to that of September 1938.

The imports of raw materials amounted to 534,000,000 kilograms against 719,000,000 the previous month and 629,000,000 for September, 1938. The weight of exported products was nearly halved and totaled 668,000,000 kilograms as compared with 1,206,000,000 for August and 1,262,000,000 the previous year.

Netherlands export embargoes contributed largely to this sharp reduction in exports. Netherlands exports to Germany especially showed a heavy decline, probably due to the fact that the Netherlands exports many products to that country which now come under export embargoes.

The influence of this development is already to be seen in the Netherlands-German clearing account. The German payments dropped during the last weeks to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 guilders weekly as compared with 5,500,000 during the first half of 1939. The sharply reduced service traffic between the two countries (Rhine shipping, port traffic, etc.), and the reduction in the exports probably contributed to this decline in the German payments on the clearing account.

Stocks Reduced

In spite of the reduction in Netherlands exports, stocks showed no accumulation. Even during August the stocks of some products showed a sharp reduction, which found no reflection in the export figures, so that one must conclude that the consumption was much larger.

The following table shows Netherlands stocks in the first hand of some products (compiled by the Central Office of Statistics):

	July		August		Sept.	
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
Coffee in 1,000 bales	471	314	437	291	382	302
Tea in 1,000 packages	53	49	51	45	31	31
Sugar in 1,000 tons	46	87	27	70	*	56
Cocoa in 1,000 packages	4.2	26	5.2	25	4.3	24
Rubber in 10 tons	19	72	32	.68	*	67

*Figures not yet available.

This table forms an indication that a large part of the first hand stocks is converted into "invisible" stocks, in other words, that Netherlands people have hoarded considerable quantities of products, which are heavily dependent on imports. The first two months of the war have confirmed expectations of difficulty in getting imports from overseas.

The British control authorities seized the cargoes of several Netherlands ships, while owing to the British blockade neutral vessels have often to wait one or two weeks in the "Downs" before they are free to sail further.

The first result of the British blockade was the introduction of rationing meaures for sugar in the Netherlands, due to the low stocks of this commodity. Owing to the fact that now the domestic sugarbeat crop is harvested, the sugar ration is to be enlarged to half a kilogram weekly. It is now forbidden to drive motorcars (other than taxi cabs) on Sunday, and rationing measures for benzine are in preparation.

A further result of the increase in cost prices and restriction of the supply and repletion possibilities due to the war, is the substantial rise in the wholesale prices in the Netherlands during September.

The general index of the wholesale prices amounted to 70.5 for August, 1939, and also for September, 1938 (1926-1930—100. For September the index increased to 75.4, a rise of 4.9. The largest increase showed the index of raw materials, amounting to 66.8 for September as compared with 56.8 for August and 55.3 for September, 1938. For final products the increase was only slight. The index was 78.8 against 75.4 for August and 75.2 for September, 1938.

Auto Retail Sales Increase 46 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that automobile retail sales in the United States during the first 10 months of this year totaled 2,624,738 units, an increase of 46 per cent over the like 1938 period. Passenger car sales were up 48.8 per cent while commercial vehicle deliveries gained by 35 per cent. During October, 236,180 passenger cars were sold, a gain of 75 per cent over the 134,984 sales of October, 1938. Truck sales totaled 40,978, a gain of 136 per cent over the 17,327 of October, 1938.

October Cotton Spinning 97.9 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 97.9 per cent capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour basis, compared with 92.5 per cent during September this year, and 81.9 per cent during October last year.

Spinning spindles in place Oct. 31 totaled 25,081,048, of which 22,658,994 were active at some time during the month, compared with 25,156,480 and 22,231,976 for September this year, and 26,086,228 and 22,113,316 for October last year.

Active spindle hours totaled 8,580,693,976, or an average of 342 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,695,013,129 and 306 for September this year, and 7,118,439,713 and 273 for October last year.

DuPont Calls Debenture Stock

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20 (AP)—The board of directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company today called for redemption on January 25, 1940, all shares of debenture stock issued and outstanding on that date at $125 a share and accumulated dividends thereon. The redemption price will be paid, in cash, on that date to the holders of debenture stock upon surrender of their certificates at the office of the treasurer of the company, in Wilmington.

Dividends on the debenture stock will cease to accrue from and after January 25, 1940. No right, title or interst in the stock the company stated today, will pass by any subsequent assignment or delivery of the certificates. The certificates after January 25, 1940, will carry only the right to payment of the redemption price.

Holders of debenture stock of record January 10, 1940, will receive the quarterly dividend payable on January 25, which dividend will be for the period October 26, 1939, to the date of redemption.

Boston University Plans Export Round Table Talks

Greatly multiplied problems confronting the export trade since the beginning of the war have prompted Boston University to institute a series of Export Round Tables as an aid to exporters in Boston and vicinity. After a preliminary conference of leading exporters at the University's college of business administration last week Dean Everett W. Lord, permanent chairman of the meetings, announced that the first round table discussion would be held Thursday, Nov. 23 at 7:30 p. m. in the College of Business Administration, 685 Commonwealth Avenue.

William A. Beer, instructor in foreign trade in the college, and secretary of the group, is in charge of program arrangements. At Thursday's meeting the discussion will cover the Neutrality Act. Speakers will be Prescott Chambers of D. C. Andrews Co., Boston; Robert A. Breen, assistant treasurer of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York City, and H. M. Chadsey, manager of the Foreign Department of the First National Bank of Boston.

Topics for future meetings announced by Mr. Beer, include "Latin American Trade," Thursday, Dec. 7, and "Insurance, War Risk, Seizure and Blockade," Thursday, December 21.

President May Reduce Deficit About a Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt, his fiscal advisers said, will try to reduce the 1941 Federal deficit approximately $1,000,000,000 below this year's figure, despite expected increases in the cost of national defense.

Budget plans, it was said, are being drafted with a view to trimming the deficit for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940 to $2,000,000,000. Officials added, however, that $2,500,000,000 was a more probable figure.

$3,426,000,000 Deficit

Exactly how much these figures would fall below this year's shortage is not known. Mr. Roosevelt in January estimated the 1940 deficit at $3,426,000,000, but the business upturn and congressional rewriting of White House recommendations have improved the outlook.

Officials said that economies might be effected in appropriations for relief, public works, farm aid and administrative expenses.

Confirmation of the reported reductions came from Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, and Harold D. Smith, Budget Director. Mr. Early said the reports were "pretty close" and Mr. Smith told reporters there would be "some cuts."

Actual estimates of the budget Mr. Roosevelt will submit to Congress in January were lacking. Officials said it had not been completed.

The budget makers are starting with the ideas that national defense spending must grow because of the cost of neutrality enforcement and preparedness, and that revenues should increase as a result of better business.

See $9,500,000,000 Year

Compared with the $5,669,000,000 preliminary revenue estimate for this year, guesses on next year range from $6,300,000,000 to $7,000,000,000. The actual figure will depend both on business trends and on possible new tax legislation.

This year's spending total may reach a maximum of $8,500,000,000, but Congress has not finished appropriating for it. At least $275,000,000 will be needed from the next session to pay neutrality costs until June 30.

Persons close to the White House are guessing that next year's expenditures will total roughly $9,250,000,000.

Of this sum, which would rank next to this year's record total for peace time approximately $2,000,000,000 would be for national defense, about $500,000,000 more than this year.

However, if the business upturn continues to increase the number of private jobs, the Government might save about $400,000,000 of the estimated $1,400,000,000 to be spent for relief this year.

Additional savings are looked for in agricultural costs, since some experts believe the war might boost farm prices to a point where benefit payments could be reduced.

Farm Employment Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm employment on Nov. 1 totaled 10,762,000 persons compared with 11,166,000 on the same date last year.

The Agriculture Department reported that unfavorable moisture conditions over much of the winter wheat area hampered fall seeding operations and contributed to the decline.

Likewise, unusually favorable weather conditions for picking cotton hastened the harvest of that crop and thereby contributed to a lower level of employment at this time in cotton states.

U. S. Sets Up New Puerto Rican Office

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins ordered a new district office of the Commerce Department established at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The office, similar to a new one being established in Honolulu, will be upder the charge of H. Cyril Crilley.

The department also announced that A. Bland Calder, Assistant Commercial Attache in Shanghai, would tour district offices throughout the East and Middle West to discuss foreign and domestic business problems with the regional department representatives.

Shortened Hours for U. S. Bond Trading Permanent

NEW YORK (AP)—A war-time emergency rule which shortened the hours for trading in United States Government securities in the "outside market" will become a permanent fixture, it was disclosed.

Trading will continue to end at 4 p. m., or one hour earlier than was the custom before the European war. Other restrictions on trading effected by the Federal Reserve bank to steady the market during the heavy war selling in September were removed early this month.

The trading period for Government bonds in the stock exchange which ends at 3 o'clock was not affected by the Reserve bank controls.

World Tin Stocks Increase

NEW YORK—World stocks of tin at the end of October amounted to 46,561 long tons, as against 39,001 at the end of September, an increase of 7,560, according to information received by the American Iron and Steel Institute from the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague, Holland.

Holding Latin American Trade When Won Seen No Sinecure

By Captain Wallace F. Safford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Businessmen who are looking for a war boom are following a false profit. But the European war has opened a healthy economic field in Latin America, where there is now an open market for manufactured goods. The inability of the industrial nations of Europe to supply this market has forced Latin Americans to turn to the big republic in the north.

Latin America, despite recent development of its domestic manufacturing industries, still owes its economic importance to its capacity as a primary producer. To modern imperialism, this was its attraction, rather than what it could buy. The struggle of the "have-not" powers for raw materials, and of the "haves" to maintain and strengthen existing sources of supply, tended to overshadow efforts to sell goods manufactured from these raw materials.

Control of essential raw-material supplies in non-industrial countries has been closely associated with the rise of the modern industrial state. While Latin America contains but few dependencies of the industrial powers, it has been subjected to a high degree of foreign economic penetration. Of late years, this was mainly by Germany, which did not hesitate to act openly in behalf of corporate interests.

The Bilateral Pacts

Out of this grew bilateral trade agreements based on Germany's well-known barter system. The outbreak of war in Europe, however, left the Latin Americans "holding the bag," for they had already shipped raw materials to the Third Reich, but could not then get any manufactured goods in return. This, together with earlier disappointments over barter methods, has led them to call upon the United States to fill their demands for manufactured articles.

The market the United States may now develop there can still be held after the European situation is settled—provided Americans are careful in their policies. Presumably, those exporters who have been doing business of any volume will continue to hold to the same methods by which they created their present trade. By adding to it from the increased demand, they will profit now and in the future.

There is danger, however, that the new demand may be taken advantage of by "fly-by-nighters" and unscrupulous firms who will push the prices up beyond legitimate levels, and ship goods inferior to samples, thereby bringing all United States merchants into disrepute. This will drive the Latin-American business back to Europe as soon as the countries there can handle it—and it will undoubtedly take with it some of the trade Americans already enjoy. It should be recognized that while these countries must trade with the United States now, they will not have to do so always.

U. S. a Limited Market

This is particularly evident when it is realized that the United States provides only a very limited market for many of Latin America's most important products, such as wheat, corn, meat, petroleum, and most of the nonferrous metals. On the other hand, Latin America produces many commodities essential to North American living standards, like coffee, bananas, nuts, goat skins, and hardwood.

Latin-American trade booms collapsed in the past because they were one-sided. The United States sold to South America, but did not buy in proportion. The plan of the Administration to aid trade with Latin America is to develop new and non-competitive products which may find markets in the United States. A good deal of this will be accomplished by loans to Central and South American countries through the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The most common form of handling exports has been to ship them with a sight draft attached to the bill of lading. This draft may then be discounted at some bank in the United States. European countries, who have been in the import-export business for many years longer, have been able to extend credits by reason of adequate banking facilities in the importing countries. Such banking connections not only can take care of collections, but can give credit information about Latin-American firms and individuals as well. If the United States is to compete for this trade on a large scale, similar arrangements will be vitally necessary to them.

Retention as Vital as Winning

But let no one think it will be all easy sailing. Sloppy packing, indifference to correspondence, care in keeping goods up to standard, and many other things are involved. And there will be "sharks" lying in wait. Brands cut a great figure in Latin America, and if there is a prospect of considerable business in a particular product, its trade mark should be registered in the country where it is sold. Otherwise, some shyster will register the brand in his own name, and the manufacturer will then be forced to pay blackmail on his own goods or else stop all sales to that country.

The European situation will have to be watched closely in order to foresee anything which might cause a bad slump in prices, as some Latin-American dealers will not hesitate to refuse goods in transit. For the exporting company to recover them is an expensive process.

It is in this trade that the United States can employ vessels of the merchant marine now building, as well as those ships which are idle through being deprived of their regular traffic.

American business concerns early gained control over a large part of Latin America's mineral production. The motivating factor was business self-interest rather than any plan to strengthen the strategic position of the United States. World tension, however, has invested U. S. control of Chilean copper, Colombian petroleum, Cuban manganese, Guianian bauxite, and Peruvian vanadium with new significance.

In war, Latin-American resources of the above strategic materials, and also of tin, chromium, antimony, and tungsten, might be of decisive importance because of the comparative ease of transportation and the invulnerability of Latin America to blockade. It is, therefore, in the economic development of the Western Hemisphere as a whole that the strategic position of every country therein will be improved.

Jallopies Leaving Junkyards Due To Greater Demand for Scrap Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased demand for iron and steel scrap and the higher prices offered for it by consumers are helping to improve the American scene by reducing the number of obsolete automobiles in the wrecking yards which dot the approaches to most large cities, according to E. C. Barringer, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., New York.

This year about 2,500,000 old automobiles will be junked, compared with about 2,200,000 in 1938. The yield of iron and steel scrap will be approximately 2,675,000 net tons, practically all of which will be converted by steel mills and foundaries into new iron and steel.

Bodies, fenders, and other light parts will be compressed into bundles, charged into steel furnaces along with pig iron, and will be rolled into new flat-rolled steel.

Heavier parts such as frames, axles, and bumpers will be sheared into lengths easily handled in open-hearth steel furnaces, also to be transformed into new steel.

Stripped of bearings and other non-ferrous metals, engine blocks will be remelted in foundry cupolas to make a wide range of castings, including new engines.

The average obsolete model today yields slightly over 1 ton of ferrous scrap, and this year's junking operations will provide about 8 per cent of the total domestic scrap requirement.

Junking of these old models also will net about 170,000,000 pounds of brass, lead, copper, and tin, in addition to quantities of rubber, glass, and other reusable materials.

"Auto wrecking yards expect to recoup in the sale of parts their outlay for old models," said Mr. Barringer. "After a car is 10 years old demand for its parts practically ceases, and dismantling awaits only a favorable market for its scrap.

"The recent increase in the price of scrap, resulting from the sharp rise in steel mill and foundry operations, is accelerating scrapping programs at this time.

"Improved retail auto sales are placing many second-hand cars in graveyards, but so long as there is a good market for scrap junking will exceed new additions and the population of auto graveyards will decrease."

Loans to Business Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks in the Chicago district, the Federal Reserve Board said, led the country in another increase in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans last week.

The board said that banks in 101 leading cities boosted their business loans $20,000,000 to a total of $4,300,000,000 in the week ended November 8. Banks in the Chicago area, however, contributed $15,000,000 of the gain.

SEC Is Told Holding Units Need Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A total of 1,370,550 investors held $3,590,730,690 of public utility preferred stocks at the end of 1938, of which $1,580,648,416, or 44 per cent, had unpaid dividends amounting to $372,487,414, according to a report by the public utilities division of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Joseph L. Weiner, director of the division, said in a letter to the SEC that "the need for prompt action is obvious." The letter reminded the SEC of its duty to revise the corporate structures of holding companies under its jurisdiction where such revision may be necessary, together with the factual report, which stated that "there are at least twenty holding companies with consolidated assets aggregating about $6,500,000,000 which must be recapitalized," was interpreted as a move by the SEC to lay the groundwork for carrying forward economic and geographical systems as required by Section 11, the so-called death-sentence provision, of the Holding Company Act.

Junior Equities Vanishing

"In many cases studied," Mr. Weiner said, "the equity of owners of securities junior to the preferred stocks is approaching the vanishing point" and it appeared "that a drastic revision of corporate structures is the only way to bring about the necessary financial adjustments and to assure the real owners control of their property."

"To attain such ends," Mr. Weiner wrote, "this commission is not only given authority but has the duty imposed upon it by the Public Utility Holding Company Act of1935 to require, where necessary, a revision of the corporate structures of holding companies subject to its jurisdiction."

Mr. Weiner added that "several plans for capital revision are now pending before the commission," and "the need for prompt action is obvious."

Mr. Weiner told the SEC that "one of the major financial problems confronting a large part of the utility industry arises from arrearages on outstanding issues of preferred stock."

Recapitalization Inevitiable

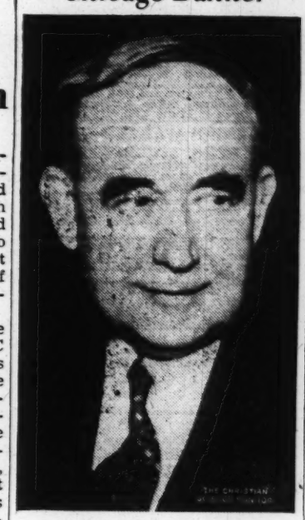
The report itself referred to "the financial reconstruction of companies with unsound capital structures" as "one of the most pressing problems facing some of the holding company managements and the Securities and Exchange Commission."

Of holding company preferred stock, 56 per cent was in arrears, and 27 per cent of the preferred stock of operating companies was in like status, the report said.

"There are some operating companies," says the report, "and to a greater extent holding companies, where the arrearages are so great in relation to the earnings available for preferred stock dividends that recapitalization is inevitable."

The report covered every preferred stock issue of every holding company and electric or gas subsidiary registered under the act as of March 15, 1939, but since applications for exemptions were on file from certain companies on that date, notably the American and Foreign Power Company and the Cities Service Company, the securities of those companies were not included.

Chicago Banker



Walter J. Cummings

Chairman of the board of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, re-elected a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Rio Grande Holders Say Reorganization Plan Unacceptable

WASHINGTON (AP) — Major bondholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad opposed as "absolutely unacceptable" a plan to reorganize the road submitted by an Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner.

In a brief filed with the commission, the bondholders objected chiefly to terms under which the road would be consolidated with two subsidiaries, the Salt Lake and Denver, and Salt Lake Western Railroads. These roads are controlled by the RFC which holds their capital stock as collateral for Denver and Rio Grande Western loans.

The Commission Examiner proposed the issuance of new first mortgage bonds to the RFC to the full extent of its claim. None of the new first mortgage bonds would go to the holders of Denver and Rio Grande Western bonds.

An insurance group committee which filed the brief in behalf of major bondholders previously had reached an understanding with the RFC whereby the latter would accept for its claim 61.07 per cent in new first mortgage bonds and 44.78 per cent in new income bonds. The RFC also agreed to underwrite $11,443,675 of new money needed. This proposal was rejected by the ICC.

The committee said litigation of "unknowable length and expense" would result if the ICC certified the examiner's plan to the federal court.

Brokers' Loans Decline In Week to $463,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $463,000,000.

The week ended Nov. 15 and the total represented a decrease of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $576,000,000.

Corn Surplus Loan Rate Is 57c a Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace announced the Government would make loans to farmers on surplus 1939-grown corn at the base rate of 57 cents a bushel.

Eligible for loans at this rate will be farmers in the midwestern commercial corn belt who did not plant in excess of this year's Agricultural Adjustment Administration corn acreage allotments.

Farmers who planted in excess of such allotments will not be eligible.

Same Rate as Last Year

The rate is the same as that provided in a similar loan program last year.

The commercial area comprises 586 major corn-producing counties in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

Elsewhere loans will be made at 75 per cent of the base rate, or 43 cents a bushel, to farmers who did not plant in excess of their AAA soil-depleting acreage allotments.

The principal purpose of the loan program, officials said, was to bolster prices of the feed grain by helping farmers keep unneeded portions of this year's big crop off the market. They estimated that between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels of the 1939 crop of 2,591,000,000 bushels may be stored under loan.

3 Per Cent Loan

About 253,000,000 bushels of 1937 and 1938 corn are now stored under previous loan programs.

The base rate will apply on corn with a moisture content of not more than 20½ per cent.

The loans will be available from Dec. 1 this year to March 31, 1940, and will be due August 1, 1940.

The loans will bear 3 per cent interest. Under previous programs the rate was 4 per cent. Farmers may obtain loans through their local banks. The latter institutions may discount such loans with the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation.

Treasury Bills Yield .018 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury's weekly sale of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills brought an average price of 99.995 per $100 unit, equivalent to Treasury borrowing at .018.

Last week's rate was equivalent to .020 per cent.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

English PORK PIES, FRUIT CAKE, SHORTBREAD. Eva Coopland
54 Westland Avenue, Boston, Suite 1. Ken. 7367

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE, antiques, Frigidaire, books, toys, by family moving into small apartment before Thanksgiving. Prompt response appreciated. Center Newton 1641-R (Mass.).

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXQUISITE Aubusson tapestry set, love seat and chair. 77 Salisbury Road, Brookline, Mass. For appointment phone Asp. 7422.

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St. N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St. N Y C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer 12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, photographer, good all-around man, printer, operator, retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. (Williams Ave.)—Seven-room house, sun porch, modern improvements; large plot, many possibilities; near Bendix Airport; 30 minutes to N. Y. C. by bus or train; reasonable; no agents. E. NAGY, 340 East 63rd St., N. Y. C.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—New 6-room colonial; fine section; weather-stripped, oil burner, tile bath, shower, 1st floor lavatory; large lot, well shrubbed; $7000. McCabe, 6 Pine Plain Rd. WEL 0085-W.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St. N Y C Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Part-time hours and office space wanted in practitioner's office. Hobart 7552.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, peaceful home for rest and study; excellent food, improvements; week or year; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R D #8

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office 500 Fifth Ave. N Y C LO 5-6600

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual rooms in harmonious home, meals served attractively; 15 minutes to city; parking. 222-226 Babcock St. Lon. 9253.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 East 21st St. (Apt. B-F)—Pleasant unfurnished front room, kitchen privileges; refined; opposite Third Church.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—BURWOOD, 191st and Northern Blvd., beautifully furnished and quiet; transportation at door; reasonable.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms $8 to $12 weekly, including light, gas, linen and maid service; 24-hour switchboard service. 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Ken. 3000.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Large, sunny, quiet, opposite bath; $5.75; convenient transportation. Ac 4-2384 (Mitchell).

N. Y. C.—Exceptional room, private bath; sunny, cross ventilation, elevator, switchboard. 55th, near 5th Ave. CIrcle 7-6306 (Apt. 3-F).

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Young lady to share large, front, twin studio; with piano $5.00. Ac 2-9260.

PITTSBURGH—Pleasant room in comfortable apt.; semi-private bath; business person; home privileges; convenient transportation; Shady Side. MI 0635.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Large light comfortable room, twin beds, preferably business people, good transportation; Shady Side. Ph. MO. 2051

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Chateau Donna "Charming-Homelike"
Centrally located 238 6th Avenue N. E.
Heated Rooms. Comfy Twin Beds

SUMMIT, N. J., 20 miles from N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, lovely outlook, quiet. 79 New England Ave. Tel. Summit 6-5426.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1025-15th St. N.W.—Transients; downtown apt. house, sunny rooms; also double room; permanent; ladies or couple. Di. 0967.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Beautifully appointed rooms; ocean view; some with kitchen; fine heat; also elderly folks; winter prices. Ocean 1033.

Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for 2 with private shower, or smaller room adjoining bath; small family; convenient transportation, excellent location; good fare. 3149 Adams Mill Rd., N. W. Tel. Col 0033.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE young colored man desires steady position, chauffeur, butler, houseman; careful driver; references. Phone KEN 0276 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Housekeeper-cook-companion-nurse; willing, efficient, capable taking complete charge; references. 1320 Drexel Avenue, Phone 5-9196.

SECRETARY - stenographer, typist; college graduate, experienced social service, editorial, research, general office. Box J-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Position desired as companion; experienced nurse; free to travel. MISS GRACE FINSTER, Piermont Hotel.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, practical nurse, or care of children, companion, light household duties; good references. Write Box B-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO INSTRUCTION — Elizabeth Bennett, pianist, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hackensack, N. J. Special classes for beginners. Advanced grades. 660 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N. J. Tel. Or. 8-0059

SOPRANO soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., will accept vocal pupils. Tel. Wi. 2-1800, or write to FRANCES NEWSOM, 150 East 50th St., N. Y. C

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-7369.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the
Christmas Cards
You will send
Visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
Open evenings until Christmas
Post's

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Expert Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
407 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3106

ELIZABETH

Christmas Cards
Books, Stationery, Gifts
RITZ BOOK SHOP
1149 East Jersey St., Eliz. 3-3131

ENGLEWOOD

WEAVER'S 47 E. Palisade Av.
A Department Store for Your Convenience
Complete assortment of fresh new merchandise. Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, and Sewing Needs, Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled
Telephone Englewood 3-5800

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD (Continued)

For Dignified Service, Try
Community Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue

FLOWERS BY WIRE!
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 N. DEAN STREET
Phone Englewood 3-4884, 3-4885

Edith Kerr
13 DEAN STREET
Gifts for Christmas
Stockings, Bags, Jewelry

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St. Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

MANASQUAN

Don't Hibernate—Insulate!
BROAD STREET GARAGE
ZERONE ANTI-FREEZE
Complete Automotive Service
30 Broad Street, Manasquan, N. J.
Tel. Manasquan 1708

MAPLEWOOD

TREE PRUNING
Now is the time to have your shade and fruit trees trimmed.
Tree surgery in all its branches by trained men covered by insurance
Dangerous Trees Removed
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J.
OR. 3-2492

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice Cocktail pt. bottles, 15c each
Welch's Grape Juice pint bottles 22c; qt. bottles 39c
1 lb. package Sunshine Grahams } Both 25c
1 package Sunshine Cheez-Its }
White Rose All Green Asparagus 2 cans 59c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4700

MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Nann's Flowers
For Every Occasion
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2352

A GOOD RULE:
when you need
Fall Housekeeping Supplies
TOOLS OR PAINT
Visit or Telephone
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210—2-3211
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, New Jersey

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

INVISIBLE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTS LOSSES
Homestyle Laundry
103 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

Charles A. Hollman
General Contractor
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
NOW ON DISPLAY
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
Fownes Gloves Manhattan Shirts

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838
daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Social and Commercial
Eagle PRINTING Co.
Labels of All Descriptions
300 Main St. ORange 3-6010

"Buy her the best"
PAGE & SHAW CANDY
at
CADMUS PHARMACY
Films—Cosmetics—Stationery
CALL OR 3-5020
408 Central Ave. Orange

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early at
The Morris Shop
296 Main St., Cor. Day St.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Christmas Cards and Gifts
Toys, Games, Stationery
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

Christmas Gifts
Elite Art & Gift Shop
MISS ALBERT, Manager
Select your Christmas Cards and Gifts Now
75 S. Orange Ave. SO 2-2281

BELLIN'S
'A Safe Place to Shop"
A large assortment of desirable merchandise suitable for Christmas Gifts for Men, Women, and Children
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal'—Fuel Oil
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX7010

PLAINFIELD

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
Christmas Gifts
For the Home
For Men
For Her
ROSENBAUM'S

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

louise mahar
cleaning, dyeing, pressing and repairing
hand knit garments washed and handblocked
411 park avenue phone 6-3313

Christmas Gifts
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street Tel. PL. 6-5269

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts for the home
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
CHRYSLER BURNERS HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

Mel Hiler's Atlantic Station
Franklin Ave. and Walnut Street
Tel. RI. 6-0795
100,000-Mile Lubrication Demonstration
During Week of November 27th

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E Ridgewood Avenue Rt 6-3733

JEAN'S MILLINERY
Be gay with a new hat and handbag to match
Visit our practical gift department

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
for
SEASONAL REQUIREMENTS
DOUBLE ROASTERS—RADIATOR COVERS—NEW ALUMINUM VENTILATORS—etc., etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

TEANECK

THE FIRST ALL STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

$28.50 INSURES your AUTOMOBILE
For $5,000-$10,000 Liability and $5,000 Property Damage, if used for pleasure purposes, slightly higher if used for Business
A. M. FREEMAN CO.
12 S. Montgomery St. Phone 5979

WESTFIELD

ALICE KIND
Has Conservatively Priced fashions to tempt the most discreet woman or miss
404 Tremont Ave., Westfield
Tel. WE 2-0668

LEDIG'S ELM ST. SERVICE
Everything You Expect to Find — Buy at the ESSO Sign — at a Good Service Station
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
TEL. WE. 2-1134

"The American Way"
to Trim Your Christmas Tree
American-Made Ornaments and Tree Lights
Toys and Gifts
MADE IN AMERICA STORE
221 EAST BROAD STREET
Everything Sold Here Is American Made

YOUNG FOLKS' TOGGERY
233 East Broad St.
Opposite Central Avenue
Ready for CHRISTMAS
with a Complete Line of Apparel and Novelties for Children from Infancy to 16 Years

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

Our reputation is your guarantee for finest quality dairy products and conscientious service.
For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 2-4400—all other towns WX-7800 (no toll charge)

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westinghouse Oil Burner
Completely Installed with
275 Gal. Fuel Tank
$225.00
Estimates on all types of heating
All other Westinghouse Appliances.
Complete Boiler Burner Units, $319.00
VAN BROS., INC.
18 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Open Evenings WE 2-1718

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo M Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

NETHERHOLD & METZGER Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec Refs — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Sinclair-ize Your Car
Be ready for Winter—with our thorough service. Greasing, washing, simonizing, battery, and tire service.
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 11-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Phoenix, Gold Stripe and No Mend Hosiery
Ideal for Gifts

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
--Robes--
Candlewick Chenille
White and Colors
Price $4.00

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Custom Made Clothes
Rear of 19 N. 3rd St.

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Interior Decoration
New home owners, let us work out your decorating problems for you.
Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 North Second St. Phone [illegible]

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Roy's Hairdressing
Opening of
New Hairdressing Salon
at
709 Montgomery Ave.
NARBERTH, PA.
All Lines of Beauty Work
Evenings by Appointment Ph. Nar. 3808
Formerly of John Wanamaker
Parking Facilities

PENN VALLEY MARKET
711 Montgomery Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Buckinghan and Fee Prime Meats
Groceries, Produce
and Fresh Sea Food Daily
Ph. Narberth 4290-4291 Free Delivery

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park
The GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside
KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

PHILADELPHIA

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Du Bois
and all employees
Express their gratitude on this Day of Remembrance
THANKSGIVING
For your patronage be it small or large.
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad (Arcade)
5603 N. Broad (Olney Ave.)

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. & Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

AMPLIFICATION
Radio—Phonographs—Records
CAPEHART SALON
Shryock Radio Company
215 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pen 4404

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Select your Christmas
FRIGIDAIRE
NOW—Buy on Terms at
POMEROY'S

We carry a full line of choice gifts, including many practical ones, and not all are expensive. We welcome you to look over our stock.
Germaine
418 FRANKLIN ST., DIAL 5730

ST. LAWRENCE Electrapure MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Someone You Know Would Like Our
Musical Gifts
Tinkling music boxes, children's musical toys, musical instruments for the student or professional. Used instruments also.
YORK STUDIOS
134 N. 5th St. Dial 33800

More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

RICHARDS Toy Corner
The place to come for toys to be treasured — and for children's furniture, too
Front and Buttonwood Streets

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Woodlawn Milk
Cream
Eggs—Butter
Cottage Cheese
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Dairy Products for Every Meal

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Gifts of Rare Charm

Schultheis Florist
Remember Our Shop When Time for Holiday Gifts and Decorations
612 LINDEN ST. PHONE 8246

SEWICKLEY

Campbell's Haberdashery
Kickernick and Laros Garments
for women
429 and 431 Broad Street

SWARTHMORE

Christmas Gifts
May we help you solve the problem?
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner
SWARTHMORE 857 We Deliver

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

ALICE BARBER
GIFTS
Greeting Cards, Costume Jewelry
OLD BANK BUILDING

WILKES-BARRE

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Three-Dimensional Sound Is Produced?

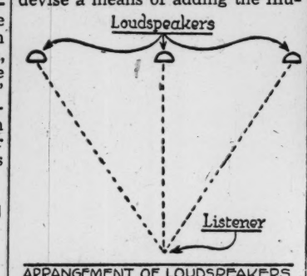
Sound from a single, ordinary loudspeaker may be said to vary only in pitch and in loudness or intensity. The only direction the sound can seem to move in space is backward and forward. If the sound is loud, it seems to come from a near-by source, and if it is faint, the source seems to be more distant. Such sound lacks a third dimension in space of right-and-left direction or location, resulting in what may be called a "flat" tone-picture, somewhat as an ordinary photograph seems flat because it lacks the illusion of depth and solidity.

Recent developments, however, have made possible what may be termed "three-dimensional" sound by means of which sounds are heard as though coming from their true location in space. For instance, if the reproduction is that of an orchestra playing, the sounds from the different instruments seem to come from their usual position in the orchestra. This results in a tone-picture which is "stereophonic" just as the stereoscope makes flat photographs seem to have form and depth.

The effect of three dimensions in sounds results from the use of new apparatus in a new way. Within the last six years a type of loudspeaker has been developed which can reproduce the entire range of sound which the human ear can perceive, instead of the middle half of the range only, as is the case with many radio loudspeakers. The sound is picked up by three microphones, one located centrally, and the other to the left and right side, respectively, and reproduced through three new-type loudspeakers, located to the left, front, and right of the listener or audience.

The sound, consequently, actually strikes the ear from three different directions so that in addition to a feeling that the source is near or far by the variation in loudness, the listener can also follow sound movements in their travels from right to left and experiments before a group of scientific men brought the conviction that stereophonic sound is the most lifelike yet devised.

Experiments are being made to devise a means of adding the illusion of three-dimensional sound to motion pictures, in which even we could tell whether it was the hero on the porch who was speaking or the villain behind the tree by the direction from which the voice sounds came as well as by the words that were spoken.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



ARRANGEMENT OF LOUDSPEAKERS FOR THREE-DIMENSIONAL SOUND

Manly Manners

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Sea of Tiberias

This is one of the various names given to that famous Galilean Lake around which so much of Christ Jesus' teaching and healing work was accomplished. It was not unnatural that it should be referred to upon occasion as "the sea of Tiberias" in that Tiberias was probably the largest city which rose on its shores.

Thus, just prior to the feeding of the five thousand, we are informed that the Master and his followers "went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias" (John 6:1); then, toward the close of the same gospel, we learn that following the Resurrection, "Jesus shewed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias" (John 21:1). The lake is pear-shaped, being some 13 miles from north to south, and some six or seven miles from west to east at its broadest point.

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out.
—DEUT. 28:6.

Daily Anecdote

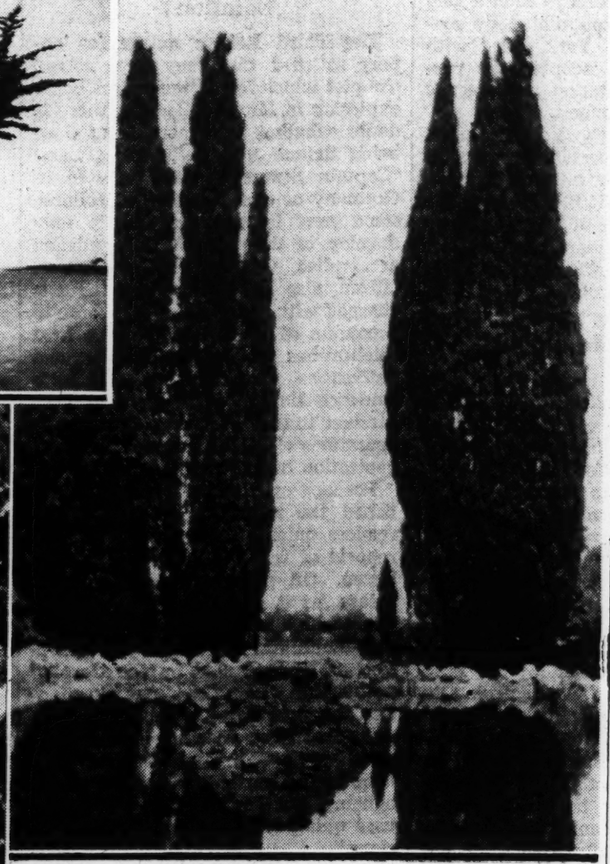
Tennyson Is Shocked

Alfred Lord Tennyson, formerly Poet Laureate of England, was often much annoyed by the persistence of curiosity seekers who haunted his place in the Isle of Wight, in hopes of getting a glimpse of him.

One day while he was walking with a couple of friends near his home, two walking tourists appeared. Tennyson commented in strenuous terms on the lack of privacy; but the tourists passed by in earnest conversation, and did not notice the poet.

Tennyson appeared still more shocked, and exclaimed: "Why, they did not even look at me!"

From the Tree Section of the Monitor Camera Club Album



Upper left: This type of Monterey cypress grows only in California, according to C. A. Voight, Taft, Calif., who sent in the photograph. Lower left: A row of trimmed elm trees line this interesting path at Hampton Court, London; from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle, Wash. Above: Stately Italian cypresses, snapped by E. Hoskins, Quincy, Ill.

Daily Quotation

ADVICE, like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into, the mind.—COLERIDGE.

Into Better Hands

Sir Robert Peel, the celebrated English statesman, knew where to turn when the problems of his great office appeared unsolvable.

One day a friend discovered the nobleman praying over a bundle of letters and apologized for disturbing him at his private devotions.

"No," exclaimed Peel, "these are my public devotions. I was just giving the affairs of state into the hands of God, for I cannot manage them myself."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The motor industry did itself proud at the Auto Show. We still think, though, that somebody should invent a good automatic labor-trouble eliminator.

Portland Oregonian: Look out for the man who wants to know what you think about the war—it's only his stratagem to spend the next ten minutes telling you what he thinks.

In Lighter Vein

Sunny Side Up

From dreams of sizzling ham and eggs
The Californians waken;
Now native sons can concentrate
On bringing home the bacon.

Returning a Kindness

Lawyer: "I won't charge you any fee for defending you in this case, Mose, because I know you can't afford it."

Mose: "Thankee, Cap'n! I'se gwine to gib you all my cases fum here on out!"

On the Air

Announcer: "Tell me, Miss La Moor, don't you find Beaudent Toothpaste refreshing and pleasant to the taste?

Girl: "I certainly do."

Announcer: "Doesn't its snow-white foam reach to the farthest corners of your mouth?"

Girl: "It sure does."

Announcer: "Do you find Beaudent makes your teeth sparkle like precious gems?"

Girl: "Yes, sir."

Announcer: "Is it your opinion that Beaudent is by far the most popular toothpaste in the world?"

Girl: "It is."

Announcer: "Well, Miss La Moor, you certainly have convinced me."—Punch ©.

The One Thing Needful

Mrs.: "Did you see that chinchilla coat on the woman sitting in front of us at the lecture?"

Mr.: No; I am afraid I allowed myself to doze a bit."

Mrs.: "Bah! A lot of good the meeting did you."

100 Per Cent Deletion

Mrs. Charles S. Dewey, recently returned with Mr. Dewey from Europe, teils the story of the Frenchman at the front who wrote a long letter to his wife. Unfortunately, all she got was a note from the censor: "Your husband feels fine, but he talks too much."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

A Word a Day

Quiescent

Example: "*Quiescent* as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perception, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager." (Charlotte Brontë: "Jane Eyre.")

Test: Before looking below, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

silent	perspiring
inactive	crippled
reverent	dormant

Pronunciation: Preferably *kwiess'-ent* (i long as in ice, first e short as in get, second e clipped-short as in recent); but in ordinary conversation the e is commonly elided from the third syllable.

Derivation and definition: The Latin *quiescere*, "to be at rest," is the source of our word "quiescent," which we use in the sense of "being in a state of repose; inactive; motionless." As a matter of fact, our word "quiet," in the sense of "tranquil," comes from the same root.

Synonyms: Motionless, immovable, stationary, fixed, inactive, still, immobile, quiet.

Antonyms: Moving, active, restless, mobile, transitional, shifting.

A Lesson in Obedience

New York

In the summer of 1918 the newspapers of the United States carried a news story to the effect that on Sept. 13 the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces would celebrate his anniversary "somewhere in France."

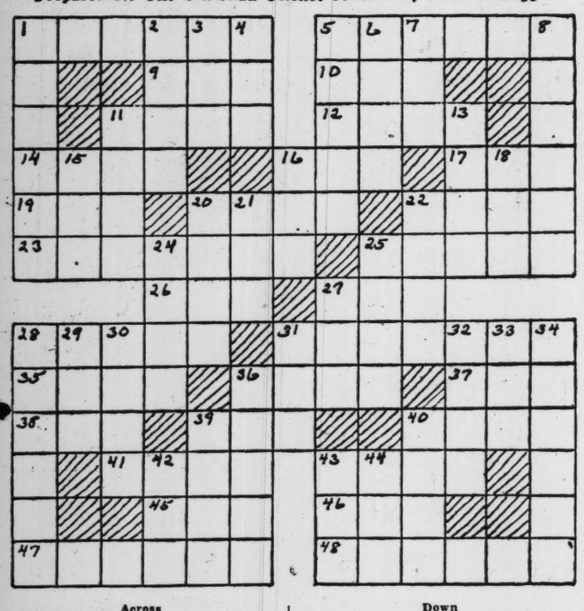
A little girl whose anniversary was on this same date wrote a letter to the General wishing him "many happy returns" and expressing the hope that he would "have a nice party."

When Christmas, 1918, came, the little girl received a Christmas card from the Commander-in-Chief which read, "General Pershing appreciates your birthday greetings and extends to you the compliments of the season."

The envelope which brought the card was marked with the signature of the censor, "G. E. Adamson, Capt. Adjt." And the fact that even the General's Christmas cards were submitted to censorship, and he received no special privilege, has been a constant lesson in obedience to the little girl who first received the card, and to the many friends who have seen the card and envelopé which were framed and have hung on the wall of her room for almost 21 years.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What place is known as the Athens of Switzerland?
5—What are manufactured at New Haven, Connecticut?
9—What flightless bird was once found in New Zealand?
10—A thing.
11—What is a great steel manufacturing city of Indiana?
12—If you were in Haarlem, Netherlands, in what direction would you travel to reach Amsterdam?
14—What is the new name of Persia?
16—What is a female Houdan?
17—What is one of primary colors?
19—What burgh of Scotland is in county of same name?
20—Amole is used as a substitute for what?
22—What king had a trio of fiddlers?
23—What were Abraham and his posterity called?
25—What was once dominant language of school, church, and state in western Europe?
26—An oleometer determines percentage of what in a material?
27—Would you eat, pet, or don a jibbah?
28—"I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not —— more."
31—Weapon used in Bible times.
35—Entrance to a mine.
36—In what month was Robert Schumann born?
37—Who is a small feminine character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
38—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
39—What game is played by children?
40—What are moosebirds?
41—Bozrah was ancient capital of what place?
42—What is a tall bamboolike grass?
43—How many feet has a monopode?
45—What is a plural of "os"?
47—What is a sparsely populated and open region over which cattle or sheep may roam and feed (pl.)?
48—Where is Athabaska Lake?

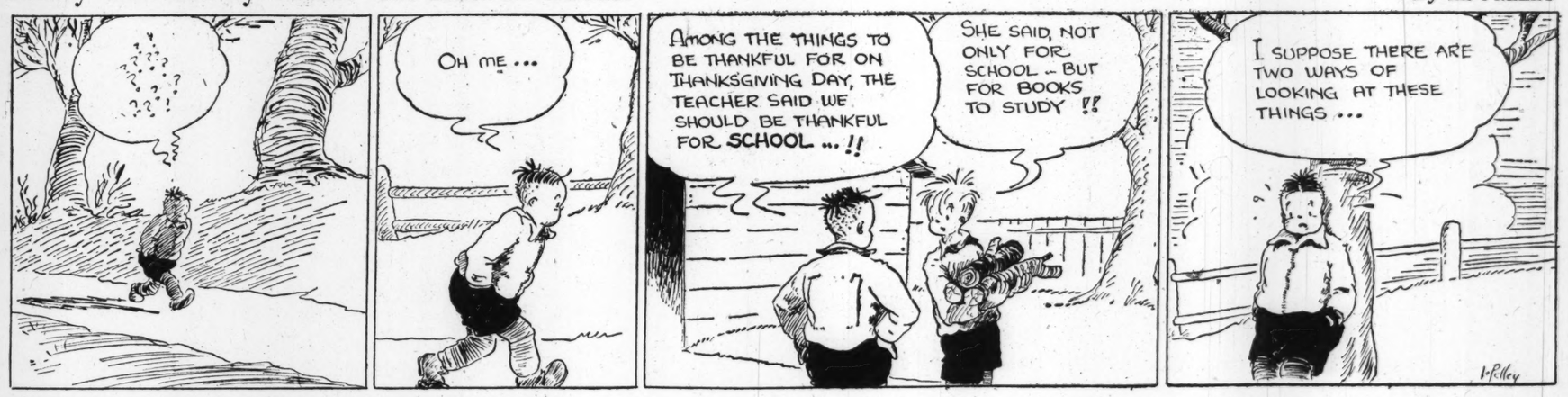
Down

1—Who was mother of King Joash (II Chr. 24:1)?
2—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ussuri River?
3—What do you call brightest star in various constellations?
4—Grass cut and cured for fodder is what?
5—What is a close opening or way for animals to pass through?
6—What is an antonym of "plump"?
7—What is name of a commune of Netherlands?
8—What forms eastern part of Scandinavia?
11—Raiment is what?
13—In what gait of a horse do legs move in diagonal pairs?
15—What is widely cultivated as a food grain?
16—Possesses
18—What high priest was Samuel's teacher?
20—Who was a Horite chief of Gen. 36:21?
21—The harfang is a cat, owl, or bug—which?
22—What is split rattan used for seats of chairs?
24—What is the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed?
25—thy neighbor as thyself."
27—What Biblical city was most northern landmark of Palestine?
28—What peculiar catfish is remarkable for being able to leave water and travel some distance on land?
29—Poesy united to be set to music is what?
30—Canada has how many provinces?
31—A ewer is what?
32—Galena is principal ore of what?
33—What climbing plant has evergreen leaves?
34—What is a manufacturing city of New Hampshire?
36—What was first name of the Hoosier Poet?
39—Sound quality is what?
40—Overalls are made from what material?
42—The agouara of South America is a wild what?
43—Elephants were carried off by what fabulous Arabian bird?
44—Epoch.

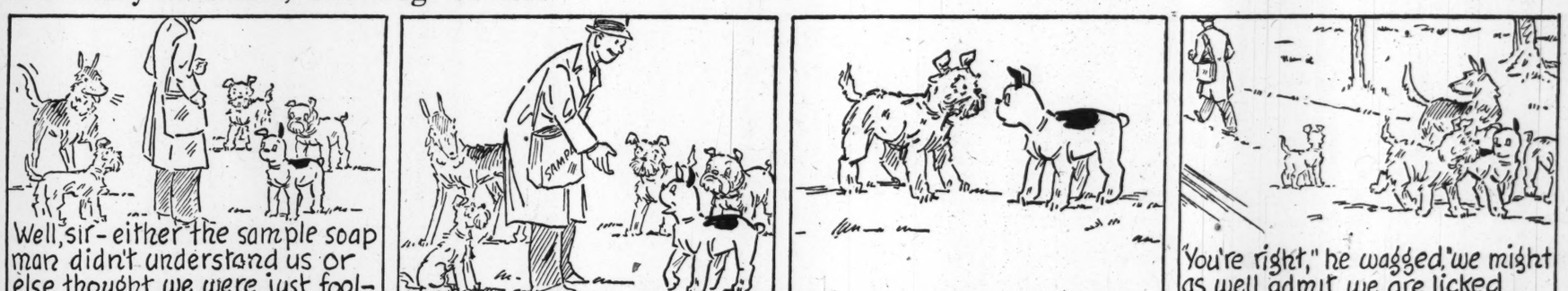
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lesson in Gratitude*

By LE PELLEY


OH ME...
AMONG THE THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR ON THANKSGIVING DAY, THE TEACHER SAID WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL FOR SCHOOL .. !!
SHE SAID, NOT ONLY FOR SCHOOL — BUT FOR BOOKS TO STUDY !!
I SUPPOSE THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT THESE THINGS ...
L. P. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Well!*


Well, sir - either the sample soap man didn't understand us or else thought we were just fooling when we told him we didn't like his ol' soap and wished he would go somewhere else with it-
SAMPA
Because he refused to budge - in fact, he actually seemed glad to see us —
"How can you growl and look fierce at a fellow like that?" I said to Rags—
"You're right," he wagged, "we might as well admit we are licked and just hope our masters won't like the soap any better than we do!"—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not a Week Too Soon*

By THE HAGERS

"IT'S STRANGE," I HEARD KOALA SIGH. "I'M THINKING OF THAT PUMPKIN PIE."
A COTTAGE! WHAT A PLEASANT SHOCK. SOMEONE WAS ANSWERING OUR KNOCK.
"A DUCK! AND, GOODNESS ME, A BEAR! COME IN! COME IN!" CRIED MRS. HARE.
"TOMORROW IS A THANKSGIVING DAY. I'VE MADE A PUMPKIN PIE. PLEASE STAY!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When Youth Gropes

It is a serious matter when four out of five of the young people in a great city have come to the conclusion that due to employment conditions personal ability is no assurance of success. This was the opinion of 80 per cent in a cross-section poll of young people in New York City by the Young Men's Christian Association. However certain those of fuller experience may be that in the long run worth does win, the existence of this state of thought among employed and unemployed youth is something that calls for remedial action.

One specific possible effect of heavy unemployment in the age groups below twenty-five is pointed out by the American Youth Commission, headed by Owen D. Young. It says that this pressure not only fosters the supposition that a war boom will mean jobs but also may add to the danger of drifting into war. If so precocious a youth as Alexander Hamilton wished for a war in which to distinguish himself, the appeal is not to be minimized.

But it may be recalled that Hamilton distinguished himself much more in peace than he did in war. And the Youth Commission cogently explains that many of the jobs in a war boom would not be open to inexperienced young people whereas the demand is sure to arise before very long for several million skilled and semi-skilled workers who should be in training now.

The Commission recommends that employment be provided under public auspices for every young person over 16 who does not go to school, and that part-time school and job training be combined so far as possible. The business men in this group recognize that the costs of the program will add to the budget of the Federal Government, but they believe that, "the fact that the older people own the property and control practically all the jobs lays upon them the major responsibility for making the opportunities match the number of youth they have brought into the world."

Another movement which dovetails with these proposals and is already helping to solve the problems of youth-training is the work of the Committee on Apprenticeship which has been co-operating with the Department of Labor and which has obtained adoption of apprenticeship programs in twenty-four States. Such aids should not obscure the fact that some thousands of young people can find places for themselves by more diligent search or can make opportunities in the form of new enterprises. No one should assume that places are to be made by the forced retirement of older workers, whose very experience can sometimes help to make jobs or give quality to training.

When the number of youthful job seekers runs into millions, it is simply good national management to improve those human resources against a day of need by the best possible program of apprenticeship opportunities and the provision of work-training as extensively as possible.

One Way to Help the City

Voters in Boston's recent city election found it practically impossible in many instances to obtain reliable guidance in choosing a City Councilor. The great number of candidates in certain wards, similarities of names (a device of machines to split votes), and the inescapable confusion attendant upon electioneering in twenty-two separate political divisions, all contributed to cloaking the election in futility.

This sense is, in a degree, carried over into the actual operations of the Council, leading one member to remark not long ago that his duties seemed merely to consist of getting a few jobs with the city for friends, fixing about 100 traffic tickets a year, and listening to complaints.

As a matter of fact, the Council does have limited authority. Its chief duties concern financial control and these fall, in the main, into two channels—approving the budget and passing loan orders. Boston's budget is so ineffective—usually not even being adopted until nearly half the year has passed—that this function loses significance. Necessity for meeting political obligations and other factors, including lack of experience on the part of some Councilors, act to limit potency of the Council in other fiscal matters.

The obvious need is for some way of attracting to the Council men whose freedom from petty politics, and whose knowledge of financial and governmental affairs permits them to take a constructive stand. With this, of course, is needed some way of acquainting voters with the availability and qualifications of such men, and in conducting the election in such a way that it can't be manipulated by machine politics. New York, faced with a similar problem, adopted the proportional representation method of choosing its City Council.

Before P. R., New York's council meetings were as perfunctory and as poorly attended by citizens as Boston's now are; since P. R. there has been a notable resurgence of public interest. In fact, one of the more popular New York radiocasts is the weekly meeting of the City Council.

Books Amid Bombs

A British writer remarks that perhaps the most unkindest cut of all those yet dealt in the present war is contained in the list of books suggested by the National Book Council and the Society of Authors as suitable reading matter for British troops. It is indeed a comprehensive selection, covering most spheres of human activity and knowledge, from motor cars to philosophy, from cavalry to chemistry. Classics, thrillers, text-books, reference books, and dictionaries are all there. There, too, accompanied by "A First Book of Economics" and "The Observers' Book of British Birds," is "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.

The latter's inclusion is not a sudden triumph of Dr. Goebbels's. However harsh the fact may be to its author's pride, it cannot be denied that the book has been put in deliberately—and put in, moreover, with the tacit approval of the War Office. Such is the way of the world. The volume that was to be the Third Reich's Open Sesame to universal domination has become an hour's pleasant relaxation for Tommy in the trenches.

Three Pretenses

Diplomacy in the Orient often conceives of a straight line as the longest distance between two points. Critical relations between Japan and the Western Powers at the moment appear no exception.

Britain is pretending that its withdrawal of troops from the Far East embraces no loss of "face." Trained units are needed in the European war. British "token" garrisons still remain in China; the Union Jack still flies.

The United States is pretending that it is taking over none of the British and French "responsibilities" in Asia. There have been no consultations. The United States is merely insisting upon its rights.

The Japanese pretend that they are in a strategic position. They can play off Russia against the western democracies. They can force concessions by the threat of agreements that would free the Soviets to exert more pressure in the Occident.

But the timing of Japan's newest offensive in China, coming shortly after the British withdrawals, is at least a partial indication of Tokyo's reaction to the lightening of British influence. It is true that the Great Powers are not maintaining troops in China upon a combat basis. Yet Tokyo would have been quick enough to see the point if Britain had added men, instead of withdrawn them.

The thunder of the State Department, echoed latterly in Acting Secretary Welles's pointed reminder that the United States insists on the rights of its citizens who are embarrassed by the Japanese blockade of British and French concessions, is an independent action. But the effect of it cannot be other than to bolster the western position. It is no accident that the strengthening tone of American diplomacy, beginning with the Tokyo speech of Ambassador Grew, comes at precisely this time.

Nor need Japan prove too sanguine about its own highly critical position. The military campaign in China progresses only with exasperating difficulty. There is no assurance of real Russo-Japanese co-operation short of a decision of the Soviets to engage outright in the European war. The reviving of talk of a United States arms embargo against Japan may balance the reports of possible Soviet curtailment of munitions for China. And the rupture of Japan's commercial relations, threatened in the lapsing of the 1911 treaty with the United States, apparently is giving the Nipponese diplomatists "furiously to think."

The pretenses do not work. The facts behind them may yet prove to Japan that the way of the aggressor is not necessarily an easy one.

That rosy hue to the horizon which you think is a late fall sunset may be nothing more or less than the annual flock of Christmas neckties on their way to market.

Solution?

The Third Reich's authorities appear satisfied that they have solved the plot which led to the recent bomb explosion in Munich. Because there is doubt whether two men, accused of being British agents—"Mr. Best" and "Captain Stevens"—were arrested in Germany or over the line in Holland, some new international twists may develop in the case. A third alleged accomplice, Georg Elser, a German citizen, also has been arrested. He is charged with constructing the bomb in a column of the hall where the Nazi celebrations took place. The German authorities further state they have evidence linking erstwhile-Nazi Otto Strasser to the case, and indicating the operations of a British intelligence organization in The Hague.

Perhaps as further details are published the natural skepticism which readers outside Germany reserve for reports of trials in dictatorships will lessen. Or, perhaps it will only increase, as it did during the Russian trials which led to mass executions of anti-Stalinites. Meanwhile, a description of Elser, issued by the German authorities will attract curious attention the world over. It expresses surprise that Elser does not have the appearance of a criminal. It says: "The man has no particular criminal physiognomy, but has intelligent eyes and uses quiet, carefully weighed expressions."

The Bookshelf

Courts of the Nations

To the student not too deeply engrossed in the technicalities and technique of the law and its interpretation and administration, there is absorbing interest in the word picture which, almost in panoramic clarity, takes the reader to the seat of jurisprudence in many lands the world around. THE BENCH AND BAR OF OTHER LANDS, by William L. Burdick (Brooklyn, N. Y., Metropolitan Law Book Co. $5), is the magic carpet which carries us to England, Russia, Germany, Egypt, Palestine, France, China, Japan, India, all in rapid succession, but not too hurriedly.

The interpreter and guide, Mr. Burdick, is Dean Emeritus and professor of law in the University of Kansas. His recent visit is one of many made in his quest for material, though it was more extended than any previous one. His preparatory studies seem, most of all, to have opened doors which otherwise might have remained closed. The welcome everywhere extended to him testified to the sincerity with which he pursued a difficult task.

One unversed in the law could hardly imagine that the pages of a pretentious volume could be so filled with facts and deductions interesting and instructive to the lay reader. We lose all sense of the complexities of the law, fail to hear the machinery as it is operated, and become convinced that in every land, among all peoples, the unending and sincere search is for the truth. And it is revealing and gratifying that through the clouded maze measurable justice most often emerges to dispel ignorance, selfishness, greed, and dishonesty.

"Justice," said Daniel Webster, "is the greatest concern of mankind." The Constitution of the United States according to its Preamble, was ordained "to establish justice." The Digest of Justinian says that "justice is rendering to every man, constantly and perpetually, his legal due." So we discover that what we sometimes regard as the modern demand for equality and justice is no new thing. Throughout the ages the cry has echoed in every land and among all people. If it has always been heard it has not always been heeded. Because it has not been heeded and answered, thrones and dynasties have been besieged and overthrown. Yet the battle has not in all instances been to the just.

Mr. Burdick tells us that the machinery of the courts of justice is everywhere set up. How well it functions one may judge by what he has written. But the fact remains that it is within the power of the people, given the enlightened sense which all possess, to restore, implement, and effectively man their courts of justice. F. L. P.

Wary

Die Putzfrau

A *Putzfrau* in Germany is a professional cleaning woman. You are expected, of course, to have the brushes and oils; then she takes over your house for a few hours leaving the clean odors of wax and suds in her trail.

My husband made the preliminary arrangements. I was to pay her fifty pfennigs an hour, which was ten above the usual price, and she was to come three mornings a week. I soon found myself receding into the background under her very competent management; for from the moment she arrived, the house was hers and the system she followed her own.

She had those rosy apple cheeks which mark the Schleswig-Holsteiner. Her hair was tightly drawn back from her round face, and her black work dress covered a rotund body. She began in our bedroom, which had a dozen small rugs on its floor and rolling these under her arm, she carried them downstairs to shake vigorously. The French Wilton carpet in the living room was a source of perplexity for it was too large to take down with the others and my daily vacuum cleaning did not satisfy her. Finally, as though she had worked the matter out carefully in her mind, she proposed:

"If it is agreeable to you, Frau Mayer, I'll bring my own carpet beater"—one of those rush hand woven affairs—"and just hang it," pointing to the rose-colored carpet, "over the line below. Then we'll be sure all the dust is out."

* * *

Die Putzfrau had a pair of those coffee-colored bedroom slippers which workwomen abroad commonly wear, and the moment she entered the house, she changed into them to save tracking dirt. Then she got out the turpentine can and laboriously crawled around on hands and knees to seek out any spots which might have appeared since her last visit. After this, the floor was carefully waxed and the rugs relaid. In the kitchen the linoleum was taken up regularly once a week and clean newspapers laid beneath it. Floors and windows were the things which claimed her time. The windows had to be washed weekly, and cut flowers or a plant placed in front of the one overlooking the street. I became so conscious of sparkling windows that when waiting for the street-car near our home, I would abstractedly look up and down the row of houses to see if anyone else's glass glittered more than ours. Considerable rivalry existed among the women on this score and out of consideration for my foreign nationality I had to stay in the running.

The staircase was the third item of importance. The renter on the ground floor assumes responsibility for care of the sidewalk and entrance, and in snowy wintertime, a policeman often knocks at his door if the walk is not cleaned by 7:30, for a city law provides a fine for negligence. We, in the first story up, had only our staircase to look after but it was brand new, of yellow pine, and the desire of the owner, who resided below us, was that this stairway acquire a rich, golden hue. So both of us spent hours of time and pounds of wax on the steps, and almost rushed out to clean up the tracks whenever a thoughtless delivery boy or meter reader left traces of dirt.

The dusting was equally well done, all picture frames being wiped at each visit and frequently the ceiling and walls as well. When the vacuum cleaner (or dust-eater, as its German name is translated literally) arrived, such work increased in intensity.

* * *

Since the German people are accustomed to having *"eine Stulle"*—a sandwich—between breakfast and lunch, I fell into the habit of making her a cup of tea and serving what cake I had at that time. We would sit at a little table overlooking the garden below, and talk of prices. As she raised all her own vegetables, she was out of touch with the markets, and was interested in hearing what I had paid for gooseberries, carrots, eggs, and string beans, of which her supply was always ample. Then, as never before, I began to regard her with different eyes. For she wasn't at all worried about money.

The things for which we paid such high prices grew plentifully in her garden. True, she needed a little currency for taxes or to buy corn for her pig and feed for the chickens, and for that reason was glad to sell us her surplus and come and work for us. But from a practical standpoint she was far better off than we, for she possessed at all times a substantial stock of food, and many supplies were even then obtainable in only small quantities at the stores. She had a neat little brick house and since her husband's passing the year before, her daughter had married and rented the rooms above. Not having boys of her own, she had taken on, some twelve years before, a *"Pflegesohn."* She had not been able to adopt him but he was hers to take care of and to feed. Once, when she couldn't work, she sent him over to tell me she wouldn't come that day. He was an attractive child, blue-eyed and light-haired, and when I opened the door at his ring, he handed me a neat little bouquet of fresh sweet peas.

* * *

Frau Timmermann, for that was her name, was always interested in what I would tell her about the outside world but she never pressed me. When the days grew strained in late August, she often asked what I had heard on the radio and I would repeat what news I recalled from the London broadcast.

She made one statement I never forgot. *"Sie verstehen"* she said. *"Wir verstehen es nicht."* (You understand. We don't), and I could see that she wanted to comprehend in better measure the big world outside.

The last time I saw her many of the men in our neighborhood had been called to fight in Poland. In one family all three had been taken, father, son and son-in-law. The butcher was gone, the *Friseur*, the grocery shop had only women attendants now. In the street-cars were women conductors and at the post-office women clerks.

The tears came into her eyes as she spoke of her own husband who had fought in East Prussia during the last war. She took not a little comfort in the fact that he could not be called to fight in this one. I often think of her as typical of thousands who have that same nameless dread of war and all that it brings—and of those who want to understand more but to whom a greater degree of understanding is as yet denied. J. A. M.

For More Positive Peace Aims

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope you will find space for a letter from an Englishman. A very large group of people in this country believe that the Allied Governments ought without delay to put forward more positive peace aims, and also the conditions under which a world conference could be possible. One remembers that during the World War it was almost treason at one time to talk about peace aims: one envisaged the war as lasting for ever, with a vague idea of beating Germany in the end. Hence the wrangling at Versailles, and the results we know so well.

I believe American opinion is moving on these lines. The difficulty obviously is that Hitler would come to a conference with his spoils in his hand. But that should not deter us from declaring our conditions—in fact, from telling the German people how they can have a just peace when they wish. The main "snag" is of course Poland; if that were settled, the other questions would follow more easily. The main point is that the Polish question as well as other questions must (now or eventually) be settled by a world conference—the future boundaries of Poland, its access to the sea, the avoidance of German or Polish minorities. This holds good whether there is pre-evacuation or not. Self-determination and justice must be the keynote of all settlements, not revenge, not the myth of obtaining absolute security by force.

If these proposals were rejected, the onus would be on the other side, and we should have made a right gesture before the whole world; if we make no counter proposals to his, Hitler will try to put the onus on us, and, however much he may pervert the truth, he will try to make this sound plausible.

We realize the importance of American opinion. We think the President should be ready to mediate whenever possible; and to induce the Allied Governments to declare their conditions. We are doing our part here; but it is very difficult for us to influence the French or other governments.

If anything can be done to avert the horrors that may come upon the world, and the threat to civilization itself, surely it ought to be done. If it is not immediately successful, it will prepare the way for a future just peace. Intensified warfare will make this increasingly difficult. It is the peace that will count; wars never seem to settle anything permanently. F. D. MOTT

Harrow-on-the-Hill, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Listens and Waits

By Dorothy Duncan

MONTREAL

Seven days went by before Canada followed the leader at Westminster and declared war on Germany, too. What happened during that week in the sanctuaries of Ottawa and what transpired in the secret communications between Mackenzie King and Downing Street on the one wire and Washington on the other will not be known until the memoirs of this war are written some twenty years hence.

In the weeks that have gone by since that September Sunday, the ten and a half million Canadians who live in the four thousand miles between Halifax and Vancouver have acquired enlightenment and revaluations. After the fears and dreads of the last few years dissolved, it was discovered to the surprise of everyone that when the worst that was feared had come to pass, it was much easier to bear than a prolonged state of suspense. Activity is tolerable and more easily borne than apprehension.

So the first changes were those of frenzied rushing about. Kilted members of a Highland Regiment were seen walking guard at power plants, bridges and canals. Hadn't the Germans tried to blow up the Welland Canal at the beginning of the last war? But now the laddies with bare knees seem to be only a graceful addition to the landscape, in a new country that enjoys retaining some of the traditional color of the old. Housewives who had no intention of allowing interference with their fall preserving started filling bin and boxes with all the sugar they could lay hold of, by running around corners from one small shop to another. After all, they are practical persons intent on their work.

* * *

But the harvest is in now, and the fields lie brown, waiting for the snow. The sugar shortage is forgotten. Undergraduates who voluntarily curtailed their dances, a small enough pleasure of which no one would wish to deprive them, have now managed to find time as usual for school hops and the St. Andrew's Ball. The sense of adventure that pervaded the country during the first few weeks has subsided, except perhaps in the lined faces of the once unemployed, now recruits, who have found a place for themselves in a society that needs them at last.

The English façade is notably calm, caused partially by shyness, but essentially it is based upon the assumption that no one likes having other people's emotions splashed about and dumped into one's lap. There is much to be said for such a point of view.

The red brick and stone farmhouses of the countryside look as enduring and remote as ever, sitting squarely on the land but no part of it. Germany is far away and what has Europe to do with the hills and valleys of this continent? In a small town beyond Chatham, busy with housewives off to market and delivery boys impeding traffic with their bicycles, one comes upon a street parade. Three platoons of militia are following the band down the street to the tune of "Tipperary," all of them obviously unaccustomed to their uniforms and the audience standing quietly along the curbs. There is nothing more intense, more proud and perhaps more handsome than the faces of boys of Scottish and north-country English blood who have spent most of their lives out of doors.

* * *

Posters that asked politely for recruits in various regiments appeared overnight in banks, in public buildings, in theaters. It was as though they had been stacked in a dark corner of a warehouse, waiting for the moment when it might be proper to bring them out to decorate the landscape. In nearly every case, however, the smaller type under such colorful-sounding names as the Black Watch, the Grenadier Guards, Le Regiment de Maissoneuve, and the Victoria Rifles, specifies that men of technical training are wanted. Most of those who were the first to offer their services have returned with the story that men who have jobs and are married are told to go home and keep busy. This is bad news for the fellow who figures a tough sergeant-major and K. P. duty preferable any day to a termagant in the domestic culinary department.

So Canada at the moment is at once in the war and out of it. As the months proceed she will get in deeper, step by step, and perhaps the changes will be recorded in the faces of the people, perhaps they won't. The maples have turned and their leaves have fallen; the small birches still form yellow patches of color on the Laurentian hills, waiting for the coming of the snows. Soon cries of skiers will ring from the slopes and the St. Lawrence will be ice-bound, waiting for the release of spring. Canada's dramatic changes of season will go on as they always have.

Mirror of World Opinion

Patriotism and Profits

We can have peace and prosperity at home when we desire the public good as much or more than we want private gain. We will promote world-peace when we want that more than we want advantage in world business. We need a world-patriotism inspired by justice and good will.—*The Good Citizen*, Huntington Park, Calif.

How to Avoid a Monologue

At this writing, following a succession of beautiful lulls on the Western Front, an excellent response to the inevitable question, "Well, what do you think of the war?" is "What war?" This counter question so confuses the questioner that he forgets to tell you what he thinks about the war.—*The Oregonian*, Portland.

Admiral Byrd on Defense

Today, in the crisis which threatens to destroy freedom and civilization, the most important pioneering to be done is in the realm of the spirit. America's first line of defense is in the character of her citizens.—Admiral Richard E. Byrd as quoted in *The Detroit News*.